PRICES GOING UP.

Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

THIS IS Y U[illegible] OF.
To perchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE [illegible] SOCIETY.

VOL. IX NO. 56 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	MANDALA ..	8 246
14th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,825
19th ,,	SOMALI †	6 764
21st ,,	MOOLTAN* ..	10,890
28th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th June	SARDINIA ..	6,580
11th ,,	ANGOLA* ..	8,056
18t[illegible]	[illegible] ..	10,911
	[illegible] ..	64703
	[illegible] ..	8,880
	KARMALA* ..	8,933
	NARLAMDA ..	16,115
	KYANZA ..	7,023
	MOREA ..	10,990

†Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

*Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

16th June	NEURALIA	9082

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

15th. May	Dunera	Straits & China
20th. ,,	Narkunda	Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	steamer	Remark
4th May	BANDRA	Persian Gulf.
4th ,,	TAROBA	E. & S. Africa
5th ,,	PURNEA	Karachi & P. Gulf.
,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
9th ,,	LHASA	Karachi Coasting

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
* A Steamer		In May	Montreal

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 182
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	Y. Ishikawa	24th April	7th May
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th ,,	11th ,,
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	1st May	10th ,,
[illegible]lus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd ,,	12th ,,
Saigon Maru	C. Okuda	13th ,,	24th ,,
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th ,,	6th June.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339	20th ,,	3rd ,,
* Buyo Maru.	K. Chiba.	5459	27th ,,	6th ,,
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	6074	12th May	24th ,,
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	14th ,,	20th ,,
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd ,,	29th ,,

* This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to

D. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. M. WILSON,
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,72,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,525
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIA BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bezwada	Mangalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Moulmein
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayangunge
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawnpore	Rajahmundry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

E. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share-holders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England).

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara, Bombay,
Baghdad, Calcutta,
Bahrein, Colombo,
Basrah, Hillah,
Basrah City Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loan and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,23,254	15	3
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	3	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

RES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen	100,000,000
Reserved Fund .....Yen	50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fention, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Ynan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagarsaki, Newehwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabays, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingan, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 284.
Hornby Road, Bombay

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.,

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report recommends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
16, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss on of Depreciation of Assets

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply to:— DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director*

5 %
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?

Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with

8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5 % Per Annum

Open the account to-day at the

INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.
POST BOX 22. BRANCHES—AT KARACHI AND SURAT PHONE 5308

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).

AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND 97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND ... 1,15,700

DIRECTORS.

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.)
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Mandiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be assertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.

Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. [illegible]

LOWEST RATE OF PR

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief Agents,
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

EAR & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.

119, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Prayjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DARBAR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant," Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 203. Prices Rs. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds. £10,00,000
Total Assets. £23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

JAL DINSHAW & CO.

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
SOLE AGENTS:

NATIONAL METAL WORKS, LTD.

Manufacturers of Build'ng fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship st kings and fancy Brass Works.

Gastine is Gasoline economiser. Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

American Gold medal Camp Cots

No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 „ Rs. 25 each
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Always large stock on hand of
White Carrara, Marble Tiles and Slabs
Real Belgium Black Marble Tiles and Colour.
English White Glazed Tiles and Flooring Tiles, etc.

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Circle, BOMBAY.
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Telep. No. 5741.

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Liberal Terms and every FACILITY TO SUITABLE MEN.

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The only Brain-Tonic and Nerve-Vigor. A dose after five or six hours of continued brain work acts like magic on the system. It is an Elixir of Life being the only remedy for the tension of an over-worked brain. Its chief chemicals are the world-renowned Makaradhwaja Camphor and Musk. Rs. 5 for 15 days. With our Snayuranjan Ghrita, Rs. 5.
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India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
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(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

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WHERE OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES HAVE FAILED,
PINAK'S AGUE MIXTURE
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We are selling now the following well-known Hollow Ground Razors at less than wholesale prices. Kropp at Rs. 6-0, Wilkinson Rs. 4-8, Butler Rs. 3-8, Rodgers Rs. 3-8. Pyramid Rs. 2-8. Packing and Postage Free.
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Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Barsa—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Kher dyaar, etc.
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TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLK

with prudence for purse.)
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Modern Tailors & Outfitters
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Satisfaction of Fitting
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New Stock of
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The ELIXIR GODINEAU is now constantly talked of by the press, it is the constant subject of their articles and the talk of town and country: it is a first class strengthening and restoring tonic of miraculous power.

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The marvellous properties of the ELIXIR GODINEAU having been duly proved by various experiments, this powerful specific is now universally recommended as the best remedy against anaemia, tuberculosis and all cases of exhaustion of the organic system in general.

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To make gold, and find out the secret of ever-lasting youth; such were the two problems which alchemists had tried to solve. The progress of science has shown the uselessness of the first, but it facilitated, on the other hand, the working out of the second.

Following out the eminent professor's theories a Paris chemist of high standing, with the assistance of eminent practitioners, has prepared the Elixir bearing his name the ELIXIR GODINEAU, the effects of which are surprising.

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Several truly marvellous cures effected by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, and which have been echoed far and wide, have given this specific universal popularity. Henceforth anaemia, rachitis, paralysis, senile degeneration will cease to exist. The ELIXIR GODINEAU rapidly suppresses all these affections produced by partial or general exhaustion of the organic system.

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The fairy tale of the fountain of youth is now a true and real fact; old age still scatters a few wrinkles on the face, a few snowy flakes in the hair, but it can no longer chill the hearts of men to whom the high-mettled spiritness of a youth of twenty years of age is restored by the ELIXIR GODINEAU, one of the valuable conquests of modern science.

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CHEMISTS,
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Price per bottle Rs. 14. Course of 3 bottles Rs. 40.
PACKING FREE. TRANSIT CHARGES EXTRA.

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In various designs and Shades most Suitable for comming Season, being cool Comfortable durable and Smart in appearence. Order us we will Supply you our famous.
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THE ONLY PLACE
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HYDROCELE
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CENT PER CENT
by painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply :—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST,
N. B.—If you hesitate in the least degree to secure the benefit of this treatment before undergoing it why not bring your family Doctor with you to whom convincing proof will be Adduced?

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It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question wil not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who bave no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

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Just unpacked Consignments of
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Also Pumps, Motors, C. & D. C. Fans, etc.
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LARGE & FRESH STOCK OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leather, Roller Skins, Chroms Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile). Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
Glace Kid Shoes.. ..	6 4	Marching Boots	14 0
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Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.
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25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.
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Superior textore mill and hand-loom dhoties.
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Metal and leather travelling trunks and suit cases.
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They remove all trace of MALARIA from system.

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BYLA'S EMULSION of COD LIVER OIL and LECITHIN.

A pre-eminently strengthening and restorative tonic combining in reduced volume and agreeable form the propert of Cod Liver Oil and Lecithin. An excellent preparation giving astonishing results in the Organic Wa Diseases such as : PULMONARY PHTHISIS, every form of TUBERCULOSIS. SCROFULA, COUGHS STANDING COLDS, ACUTE AND CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, RICKETS, ANÆMIA, CHLOROSIS, NE DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, SORE THROATS. NEURASTHENIA, and in general utional diseases affecting the nutrition.

Renew your Strength and Vigor to both Body and Mind by taking

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(Speedy cure for—) Nervous and Functional Debility, Physical Exhaustion, Anæmia, Loss of Memory, Brain Fag Low Spirits, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Headache, Muscular and Local Weakness, Palpitation, Neurasthenia, Premature Decay, Sleeplessness and all other Nervous Complaints.

It thoroughly invigorates the Brain Nerves and Muscles—communicates a healthy tone to the System and gives Vigor to every organ—excites appetite and prompts digestion of food. Sold by all well-kn n Chemists at Rs. 3 per bottle.

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In Rheumatism and Gout, Stearns' Celery Nervine relieves by eliminating from the blood through the kidneys, by its diuretic action, substances which are attributed to cause the diseases, thereby acting as a preventive. People who are subject to the disease should take a bottle of Stearns' Celery Nervine occasionally as an aid in preventing suspected attacks.

In nervous disorders and sleeplessness, Stearns' Celery Nervine acts as a tonic and sedative to the nervous system relieving sleeplessness and steadying the nerves.

Uterine and Ovarian disorders such as difficult menstruation, ovarian congestion and disorders of the menopause or change of life are relieved by the continued use of Stearns' Celery Nervine.

In the disorders of the Kidneys commonly known as Bright's Disease, Stearns' Celery Nervine aids the system by its tonic and diuretic alterative effect.

In blood disorders such as scrofula, pimples, blotches, etc., Stearns' Celery Nervine with the proper local treatment is a great aid in restoring the skin to its normal condition.

M. T. Madon Co.,

Crawford Market.

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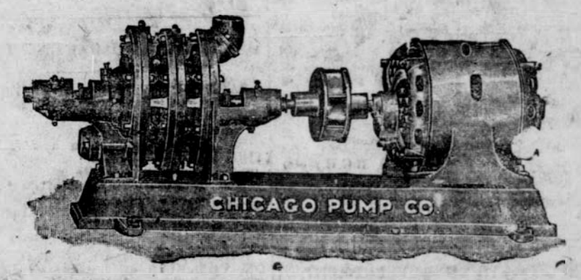
Water supply in Bombay is generally inadequate. The municipality allows you water only at certain hours, but your needs cannot be constained to these particular hours only. You want water at your taps and in your latrine flushes all the 24 hours.

The best wayto have this is to instal a water tank on the top of your Building and pump the water into it at the time it is available in the mains and use it all 24 hours independently of muncipality. You need a reliable house pump for this. We supply at a reasonable price.



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We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dust bins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

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We invite Government Railways Municipalities and others for a trial order.

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OLD HEATHERDEW SCOTCH WHISKY

ONE PEG—Try it this evening—will convince you that MITCHELL'S is absolutely the BEST.

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"Pollock" World Standard.

Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Engines.

Latest Models

Simple, Effecient & Reliable.

Most economical in fuel consumption Only Engine with a Crosshead Construction.

Sizes 6/60 B H P.

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Soneji House, Opposite Dr. Parek's Hospital, Sandhurst Road,

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YOU ARE KNOWN BY THE STATIONERY YOU USE.

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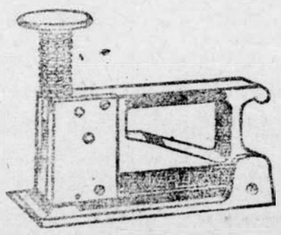

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ADVANTAGES—

Ready stocks of SWAN, WATERMAN, LEVER and other popular makes of FOUNTAIN PENS. Write us for your requirements. All goods moderately priced.

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Best Selected France Perfumery of Messrs. Coty, Houligant, Bichara Rigaud and Rodger, Gallet etc., etc.

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Malida, Pattoo ...
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Comfortors ——
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PRICE LIST FREE.

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General Shawl Merchants,

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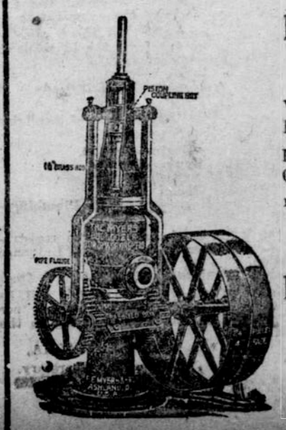

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Latest improved type for shallow and deep wells upto 200 feet depth. Also a large stock of Pumps, worked by hands, bullock and electric power. Highly approved and patronized by Government & States. Besides ploughs, crushers, manure, hand grinding mills, porch swings etc.,

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SOLE AGENTS

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for works in the erection of a new building at Thakordwar Road will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the 16th instant.

Plans, conditions of contract, and specifications of works may be seen at the office of the undersigned between 2 and 5 pm. (S. T.) on any week day where copies of Form of Tender can also be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

The owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SANJANA & MISTRY,
M.S.A. (Lon) L.C.E., etc.

No. 4, Cowasji Patell Street, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1921.
TA C9234

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT.

THE OLD SAILORS HOME.
CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE above site admeasuring 899 sq. yards (with the Building thereon) and with frontages of 131 feet to Carnac Road and 46 feet to Patakwadi Road.

To be Sold by Public Auction on the site on Friday, 20th May, 1921, at 4 p.m. precisely.

The site is exceptionally well placed close to the Small Causes Court and a short distance from Crawford Market and is eminently suited for the erection of shops and flats or offices.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had upon application to

THE LAND MANAGER,
Directorate of Development,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C 9017

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ELPHINSTONE ESTATE IN VICINITY O THE DOCKS.

LEASE OF LAND BETWEEN THANA STREET AND MUSJID SIDING ROAD.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up on lease the whole of their plot on the Elphinstone Estate between Thana Street and the Musjid Siding Road admeasuring 2200 quare yards.

A Lease will be granted to approved applicant for 50 years with option to renew on conditions for a further term expiring on 13th September, 2019, from 1st June, 1921, or at such other date when the land is available, which includes one year's free building time subject to the conditions in the Agreement for lease.

Only such buildings, consisting of GODONWS on the ground floor and RESIDENCES OR OFFICES on the upper floors erected in accordance with Trustees design will be permitted.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Manager, Land and Bunders and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Elphinstone Estate Plot" and be in the hands of the Manager, Land and Bunders by 12 noon (S.T.) on Thursday the 19th May 1921.

Plans and Elevations of Buildings may be inspected at the Manager's Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. where particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.
Manager,
Land and Bunders.

Bombay Port Trust Offices,
Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.
TA C9172

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

SIMPLEX MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that various sorts of Waste and Sundry articles of the above Mills will be sold by Auction in the compound of the Mill premises at Clerk Road, Byculla, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 10-30 a.m.

ALLEN BROS. & CO. (India), LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1921.
TA C9295

READY WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for Ready Waste (cotton and yarn) at the HINDOOSTAN MILL, situated at Jacob Circle and the WESTERN INDIA MILL at Kalachowky Road, and which will be received at Company's Office No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, till the 17th instant. A deposit of Rs. 200 will be taken with each tender. The tenders on companies printed forms only will be accepted.

Bombay, 4th May, 1921.
TA C9278

NOTICE.

THREE GOVERNMENT VACANT PLOTS, measuring 434, 345 and 317 square yards respectively, situated at the junction of Elphinstone Road and DeLisle Road, will be let on a monthly tenancy by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 26th May, 1921, at 12 noon, in the Collector's Office, Old Custom House. Plan and conditions can be seen at the office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector of Bombay.

Old Town Custom House,
Bombay, 6th May, 1921.
TA C9290

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Clothing to Municipal Hospitals will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 16th day of May, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla,
6th May, 1921.
TA C9288

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT BOMBAY

SALE OF SALUTING BATTERY SITE.

LEASE for 999 years of the very valuable building land known as "THE SALUTING BATTERY SITE" admeasuring 5,98 quare yards and situate at the junction of olaba Causeway and Apollo Pier Road with espective frontages of 210 feet and 300 feet to those throughfares, and with further frontages of 174 feet to Lansdowne Road and 221 feet to Battery Street.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE SITE ON MONDAY, 9TH MAY, 1921, AT 4 P.M. PRECISELY,

The site faces Wellington Fountain and the Hotel Majestic and is within a hundred yards of Apollo Pier and the site of the future Gateway of India. Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale will be available after the 15th instant, price Rs. 5 each.

All communications to be addressed to

THE LAND MANAGER,
Directorate of Development,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.
C8915

PUBLIC NOTICE.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

(CENTRAL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE INSTITUTE will re-open and new classes will be formed on Monday, the 20th June, 1921.

The courses of instruction are:—(1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering, (3) Textile Manufacture, (4) Technical Chemistry including special training in (a) oil extraction, purification, deodorisation, etc., (b) the manufacture of soaps and candles, (c) the manufacture of paints and varnishes, (d) foods and drugs analysis, (e) textile and tinctorial chemistry, and (5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing. Each course covers a period of four years.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded on the results of the Annual Examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal on or before Saturday, June 1st, stating the courses of instruction they desire to take. No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time.

All applicants will be examined on Wednesday, the 15th June, 1921, at the Institute and only those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. The examination will commence at 10 a.m. (S. T.) and will be conducted in English. The following are the subjects of the examination:—

(a) English Composition—A short essay.
(b) Drawing copying from the blackboard.
(c) Arithmetic—As at matric.
(d) Algebra—As at matric.
(e) Natural Science (Chemistry)—As at matric.

The following are the number of available vacancies:—

(1) Mechanical Engineering—30.
(2) Electrical Engineering—30.
(3) Textile Manufacture—30.
(4) Technical Chemistry—20.
(5) Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing—20.

A fee of Rs. 5 is charged for the registration on names, in each case, for the Entrance examination.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Calendar of the Institute which will be forwarded on receipt of twelve annas or per V.P.P. for thirteen annas on applying to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.
C9283

PUBLIC NOTICE.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

TO ALL COLLIERY PROPRIETORS, MANAGING AGENTS AND OTHERS IN CHARGE OF COLLIERIES IN THE PROVINCES OF BENGAL AND BEHAR AND ORISSA.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Government of India have appointed a Committee, having for its object the distribution of Wagons in the Coalfields with special reference to endeavouring, if possible, to distribute the wagons available daily between all collieries in a fair proportion and also to help in cases of urgent necessity any Industry which may through the want of coal be on the verge of closing down.

1. The Committee which has been appointed consists of the following members:—

Mr. G. S. PELLY, Coal Transportation Officer.
Mr. J. H. PATTINSON, M.L.C., representing the Indian Mining Association.
Mr. N. M. CHOWDHURY, representing the Indian Mining Federation.
Mr. D. P. MACKENZIE, M.L.C., representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
Mr. J. N. ROY, representing the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee held their first meeting on the 24th March, 1921, and Mr. J. H. Pattinson was elected the Chairman.

2. The following scheme was drawn up and will be put into force on a date which will be advised later:—

All X class supplies will cease from the date to be named later and in place of these supplies the following will be adopted.

3. PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES will be given to:—

(1) Locomotive Coal.
(2) Government shipments, that is, Royal Indian Marine and Locomotive coal for Railways which is conveyed by sea.
(3) Public Utility Companies, that is, Electric Light Companies, Tramways, Gas Companies, Water Companies, Mints, Arsenals, Rifle, Shell and Gun Carriage Factories, Ice Factories, Light Railways, Inland Steamer Hospitals, and such other requirements of the Government as are considered necessary and for which requisitions will be accepted from the Mining Engineer to the Railway Board.
(4) Messrs. Tata's Iron and Steel Works and Messrs. The Bengal Iron Co.'s Works at Kulti, Shipment, Bunker Coal and Cumulative Supplies.

NOTE.—The coal under No. 4 will be given preferential supplies, but the supplies given will be taken from the pro rata monthly basis supplies of the Colliery indenting. The supplies under this head will not be in addition to the pro rata basis for contract or Public supplies.

4. Having deducted the requirements of Classes 1 to 3 the balance of the Colliery's raisings plus stocks, will then be made available for; Contract supplies and then Public supplies, but in cases where a Colliery has no contracts then the wagons supplied will be available to that Colliery for despatch to any destination they desire. Provided they indent on the railway for a specific consignee and destination for which the allotment is to be made.

In arriving at the basis for the Contract and Public supplies the following procedure will be adopted.

The Colliery's raisings of all classes plus the stocks will be taken and from this figure will be deducted all preferential supplies 1 to 3 classes, the balance will be the available coal for the pro rata basis.

The Coalfields will be divided up into Weighbridge Sections and each section will be kept separate. The available coal for despatch from all collieries on a particular Weighbridge section will be added together and the total divided into the number of wagons available for Public, after deducting the Preferential supplies. Then each Colliery will receive a percentage of the available supply according to the total quantity of coal available at that colliery.

Each Weighbridge Section has a total working capacity of so many wagons per day and this is the figure which the Committee will take in arriving at the number of wagons available for both Preferential and Public supplies.

When wagons are supplied under "Public", collieries will be responsible for loading these against existing contracts for which wagons have been short supplied previously. If a colliery does not work up to its programme it will be given no wagon supplies to "Public."

Wagons on pro rata basis will only be allotted after contracts under Classes 1 to 4 have been met daily.

5. In order to arrive at the necessary figures to enable the Committee to work out the basis for each Colliery the following forms will have to be filled in by each Colliery.

1. FORM OF REGISTRATION OF COLLIERY.

This form will give the Committee the necessary details regarding each Colliery, its sidings, etc., and the total raisings for the year 1920 also the stocks at the 31st December, 1920.

These last particulars are needed as the Committee have decided that the basis for the first quarter's working will be based on the average monthly raisings for last year plus the stocks at the end of the year.

After the first quarter the raisings for January/March, 1921, and the stocks at the end of March, 1921, will form the basis for the next quarter and so on.

Their reason for adopting this procedure is that the date of starting the new scheme cannot be fixed yet and certain details must be in the hands of the Committee some time before-hand to enable them to make the necessary arrangements. Another very important point which the Committee wish to bring to the notice of Collieries is, that in the case of any Colliery having a siding or sidings served by both the East Indian Railway and the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the returns must be sent in separately showing only the actual raisings and stocks at each siding. That is, a Colliery cannot return the full raisings and stocks to each Railway.

EXAMPLE.—A Colliery raises 12,000 tons per month and the Colliery has two sidings, one the East Indian Railway and the other the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. On the 31st December, 1920, we will suppose that the East Indian Siding Pit's raisings are 8,000 tons and stocks 2,000 tons, whereas the B. N. R Pit's raisings are 4,000 tons and stocks 5,000 tons.

The Colliery must send in two returns, one for the E. I. R. siding and the other for the B. N. R. siding. It must not return to each 12,000 tons raisings and 7,000 tons stocks.

FORM A. 1.—PREFERENTIAL SUPPLIES.

This form must be filled in and returned to the Committee so that they can have details of all preferential supplies and the arrears on the 1st February, 1921.

In this form it will be observed that the class of the preferential supply is asked for. This means that if the contract is for Locomotive Coal then against this contract in the column for class must be written 1 and so on as mentioned in para. 3 above.

FORM B. 1.—PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

Details regarding all other contracts which do not come under any of the Preferential supplies must be given in this form.

STATEMENT OF MONTHLY RAISINGS AND STOCKS.

This form must be filled up and sent in to the Committee every month and must contain the correct information regarding the raisings and stocks of all classes of coal raised at each Colliery and in cases of Collieries served by both the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways separate returns must be made.

STATEMENTS OF DAILY DESPATCHES.

This form must be submitted to the Committee daily and in all cases of no supplies or despatches the form must still be sent in, showing nil.

FORMS A. AND B.

These forms must be filled in and sent in to the Committee when any new contract is proposed for registration and authorisation by the Committee if the Colliery is in their opinion undersold.

6. Authorisation against individual collieries contracts must be given preference by the contracting Collieries each month over their Public supplies.

7. Collieries will be held responsible for not indenting for wagons for public supply until they have completed their monthly supplies against contract authorisations.

8. Contract arrears in existence on the 1st Ferbuary, 1921, will be divided by 12 and will be added on to the monthly amounts of the present year's contracts or as may be arranged by agreement between buyer and seller and such arrangement must be advised at once to the Committee.

9. In certain cases of urgent necessity the Committee will be prepared to consider authorising a special supply of wagons to consumers who are in grave difficulties for wagons. It is understood that this special assistance will be given only in very special cases when an industry is in actual danger of closing down owing to lack of coal. Such supplies will be treated as advance cumulative supplies and will be deducted from the supplying Colliery's pro rata allotment.

10. The Committee wish to draw very special attention to the following penalty which will be enforced to the full, that is, each offence will be treated as a separate offence punishable with the full penalty.

Any Colliery which disobeys the orders of the Committee or makes false returns either of raisings, despatches, or of stocks or any Colliery which does not indent against an authorisation or which deliberately despatches coal to an unauthorised party such Colliery shall be deprived of all wagons for a period not exceeding one month for each offence.

Any Colliery which fails to send in the returns required by the Committee in time, will not be included in the next wagon basis allotment. Failure on the part of any Colliery to send in the daily returns regularly will render that Colliery liable to punishment under the previous clause and a loss of all wagons for a period of one month for each offence.

11. All collieries must fill in and return the necessary forms to:—

J. H. PATTENSON,
Chairman, Coal Transportation Committee,
Post Box No. 30, CALCUTTA,

not later than 10th May, 1921. Any colliery failing to do so will be excluded entirely from the first quarter's basis and will therefore not receive any wagons under pro rata basis for three months.

The forms are:—

(a) Colliery Registration Form.
(b) Preferential Supply Form A1.
(c) Public Supply Form B1.

12. All the necessary forms to be filled in as required by the Committee will be available at the following places.

Office of the Coal Transportation Committee, 1, Corporation Street, Calcutta, Assistant Secretary, Indian Mining Association, Royal Exchange Buildings, Clive Street, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian Mining Federation, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

All weighbridge stations on the B. N. R. and E. I. R. situated in the Coalfields.

Any person wishing to have any detail explained should apply in writing to the Coal Transportation Committee.

By Order of the Committee,
J. H. PATTINSON,
Chairman,
Coal Transportation Committee.
C9261

SIR VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY EDUCATION FUND FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

APPLICATIONS are invited from Undergraduates studying for Arts, Science, Agriculture, Engineering or Medicine, in Colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay for the award of Studentships, each of the annual value of Rs. 400 maximum, as loans from the above Fund, commencing with the University Year 1921, i.e., 20th June 1921. Applications should reach this Office not later than the 1st June, 1921. Please apply to the Undersigned for particulars and forms of application, etc.

M. R. SREENIVASA RAO,
Secretary.
12, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
z C 9276

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

TWO SECOND-HAND MOTOR CARS.—(1) N. A. G. 14 H. P. touring body, Bosch Magneto; (2) Humber 12 H. P. Bosch Magneto, Zenith Carburettor Passenger body, in working order.

LIQUIDATORS,
The Konkan Motor Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.,
Ratnagiri.
8973

NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria beg to notify to all our kind and obliging customers, that Mr. Pestonji N. Baria has now no connection whatsoever with the old and original firm of Sorabji Dajibhoy Baria wholesale and retail merchants of wines, spirits, and provisions at Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and humbly request all moffusil and local patronising customers to communicate with us at the above address for all orders and enquiries which we assure them will receive our prompt and careful attention.

B116 SORABJI DAJIBHOY BARIA.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has ceased to be connected with the Indian Construction Company, Ltd. either as Director or as Chief Engineer.

J. D. PHARSON, B.E., M.Inst.C.E.
Taj Mahal Hotel.
R176

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921.
C9251

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP.

WE are pleased to inform the general public that we have started this Department under expert engineers and overhauling, painting and repairs of all descriptions to Motor Cars will be undertaken at very reasonable rates and finished within the shortest possible time.

SHAW & Co.,
Managing Agents.

The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Ltd.,
Jetha Street, Lamington Road.
C9258

NOTICE.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., have started MARINE Insurance Business and are accepting insurances at Tariff Rates.

M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

25-29, Church Gate Street.
Bombay.
C9260

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours if required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market
Bombay No 2.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.
THIRD CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 21st April, 1921, a call of Rs. 15, per share on the Second Preference Shares of the Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, on the 1st June, 1921, and that from such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The payment in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against the shareholders' name on 7th May, 1921.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th May to 11th May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 21st April, 1921.

P.S.—1. Shareholders' attention is particularly drawn to the fact that as all the Second Preference Shares will carry dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum from 1st June 1921, on Rs. 55, the amount then paid up, interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will therefore be strictly charged to all persons who do not pay up the amount of the THIRD CALL on the due date, that is, 1st June, 1921.

2. As the Third Call on Second Preference Shares is payable by those persons whose names stand on the register of the Company on 7th May, 1921, no transfer of Second Preference Shares will be accepted, after 7th May, 1921, if the Third Call is not paid by the shareholder whose name is on the register on the 7th May, 1921. C 9111

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are hereby informed that the Directors of the Company have Resolved that henceforth, until the terms are revised, calls in advance on the Second Preference Shares be accepted on the following terms:—

(a) The amount to be deposited must be in full payment of at least one call on any number of shares out of the total holdings of shareholders, but the shares on which such advance payment is made cannot be transferred until such advance payment is adjusted against calls when they become due
(b) The amount deposited will be credited to Shareholders' account as a deposit to be adjusted as provided in (a), and no part of the deposit will be allowed to be withdrawn.
(c) Interest at the rate of seven and a half per cent. per annum will be allowed on the shareholders' deposit account with the Company.

Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
A. J. BILIMORIA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 21st April, 1921. C 9112

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

THE ATTENTION of registered practitioners who are medical graduates of the University of Bombay, is invited to the Notice published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 5th May, 1921, and in the "Sind Official Gazette" of the same date, regarding the election of a member to the Medical Council to fill the vacancy therein caused by the death of Dr. Sorab K. Nariman, M.D.

Copies of the Notice in question can be obtained on application to this Office, where the electoral rolls can also be seen.

JOSEPH BOCARRO,
Registrar, Bombay Medical Council.
Stevens Street,
Apollo Bundar,
Bombay, 5th May, 1921.
C9294

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, F. R. Merchant & Co., Accountants and Auditors of 373, Hornby Road, Fort, have transferred their professional practice to the undersigned, B. P. Gharda & Co., Accountants and Auditors of Century Building, 321, Hornby Road, Fort, who will continue both the practices under the name and style of B. P. Gharda & Co., at their own address.

F. R. MERCHANT & CO.
B. P. GHARDA & CO.

Bombay, 6th May, 1921. C9292

NOTICE

SHETH KARSANDAS GOPALDAS CHARITY TRUST FUND.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the undersigned not later than the 31st May, 1921, from poor and deserving high caste Hindu students studying in Bombay and desiring to have scholarship from the above fund.

Applications should contain full particulars as regards studies, etc.

ROOGNATHDAS GOPALDAS,
for Self and other Trustees.
11, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay, 1st May, 1921.
R171

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS ASSOCIATION, LTD.

AN URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th May, 1921, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Hall of the Association, to consider some important matters.

(Sd.) MANILAL M. PATEL.
For Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 6th May, 1921.
C R 183

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 627.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SHEIKH MEMON STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 7th day of May 1921, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Magaldas, attorneys for the Vendor, sell the undermentioned valuable property by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon situate near Dalia Gopal's Chawl Kumbharwada without the Fort, or Bombay in the Sub-district of Mahuli and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessm. under No. 401 containing by admeasurement 5 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. [illegible] and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 335 Street Nos. 6-8, and bounded as follows:—

That is to say on or towards the East by the house of Bhugvandas Dullabhdas on or towards the West by the house of Culliandas Haribhai on or towards the North by a public road on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Ramdas Purshottam which said property is now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Hummum Street, No. 11 Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of May, 1921, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at risk of Bai Vaijnai, widow of Jesha Narsi and others, the Mortgagors and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th January 1920 and made between the Mortgagors of the one part and Mortgagee of the other and a further charge dated the 29th January 1920 and made between the said parties sell the undermentioned valuable property by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's New Servey No. 2830, measuring by admeasurement 108 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B No. 263, Street Nos. 294 296 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Viraji Nathu, on or towards the East by the Nagdevi Street, on or towards the South by the property of Multani Tularam Virmalmal and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sales apply to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for this Mortgagee at their office at Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1921.

SITUATION VACCANT.

WANTED—Reliable and influential CANVASSERS for the sale of Renfrew Portable Weighing Machines. Liberal terms. Apply to JETHALAL SANGHJI & CO., 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
A R160

WANTED—An Experienced SHORT-HAND-TYPIST, knowing Gujrati. State salary required to Box No. 3032, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9233

WANTED—Two GRADUATES for Library work. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. Apply in own handwriting Box No. 3028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R177

WANTED—An experienced TYPISTS with sound knowledge of English. State salary to Box No. 3018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3018

WANTED.—An expert CORRESPONDENT CLERK, knowing typing. Apply THE MOTOR ACCESSORIES SUPPLY CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay.
A R133

WANTED—An intelligent MOTOR MECHANIC, a man who understands well the various motor parts. Apply stating experience, age, wages, at the previous place to Box No. 2994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C0165

WANTED—A SALESMAN for Sundries. Fine prospects. Only experienced men with influence in the Bazar need apply to Box No. 3013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R125

WANTED for Mofussil Mill GUJERATHI CLERKS, knowing English. Salary from Rs. 30 to Rs 60, including temporary allowance according to qualifications. Free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials stating qualifications to Box No. 3013. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9238

WANTED—One EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER, one EUROPEAN SALESMAN, one EUROPEAN SALESWOMAN for Cafe Royal, Murree. Apply stating terms, nationality, previous experience, married or single. The PROPRIETOR, Cafe Royal, Murree.
A C9291

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY. WANTED CLERKS for Goods Offices in Docks and Mazagon. Starting pay according to educational qualification. Permanent Service. House Allowance, Provident Fund, Passes, Gratuity. Apply in writing or persons to THE RAILWAY MANAGER, Port Trust Office, Ballard Road, Fort.
A C 9264

WANTED—2 Experienced GRADUATES, one as Head Master with Science and Sanskrit as second language, and the other as 1st Assistant Teacher with Science and Persian as second language, for Municipal A.-V. School, Jambusar District, Broach. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp to the U. S. with copies of testimonials. PRANVALLABH H. BANATVALA, Chairman, M. S. Board, Jambusar, District Broach.
A C9256

REQUIRED URGENTLY—A POLITICAL SECRETARY in his Highness' Government. (2) Salary up to Rs. 1,800 per month. (3) Free furnished quarters. (4) Must have thorough knowledge of English and of drafting official letters. (5) Hindi and Sanskrit qualifications will be preferred. Appointment will be guided in all respects by State Rules. (7) Applications must be accompanied with photographs without which they will not be considered. Apply before 15th May to:—The PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Sri Sewai Maharaj Dev, Alwar.
A 9244

SITUATION WANTED.

AN active Non-Cooperator of Journalistic and Clerical experience urgently requires a SUITABLE POSITION. Write to Box No. 3024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R161

A high class Hindu, Science graduate, age twenty-five, WANTS POSITION as secretary, or private tutor in a respectable family or some responsible position in a business house. Good references. Previous teaching experience. Prefers service under Indians, Parsis included. (Not willing to serve under Englishmen). Apply Box No. 3006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—A Spacious GODOWN at Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. Apply F. H. PAVRI, Maneckji Seth's Wadi, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R168

TO BE LET—SHOPS at Girgaum, New Charni Road, on Tram lines for stores, etc. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Inquire within, opposite Aerograph Building.
C R159

TO LET—For 2 Motors or Motor Lorry at Dhobi Wadi, Thakurdwar. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 3031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R180

TO LET.—LOCK-UP MOTOR-GARAGE, Pucca Built, with convenience of Electric Light, Telephone, and water at 426-432, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE Elphinstone Circle.
C R 184

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—Spacious Bungalow ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazar, near Musjid Bunder or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R118

TO BE LET.—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princess and Nobles. Apply RATANSHAW RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, Walkeshwar Road, No. 2, Dadyseth Estate.
C R2947

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR, and GODOWN of a building at Dady Ardeshir Cross Lane, near Madhav Bang. AEnquire of HAJI ALIMOHOMED HAJI TARMAHOMED, SONA CHANDIWALA near Mumbadevi, Bombay.
C R155

TO BE LET—FOR POONA SEASON, In Civil Lines near Bund Gardens, one commodious BUNGALOW with electric fittings, with a Cottage attached. Outhouses, garage, etc. Apply Box No. 3025, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 165

BOARD, & ROOMS, ETC.

TO BE LET for Hindoos only—Well lighted and airy ROOMS with up-to-date sanitary and water supply arrangements with electric lights. And shops and godowns also to be let in the same building near docks Wadi Bunder Bridge, Sandhurst Plot No. 195. Apply to Owner ALLIMAHOMED.
E R 79

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

RACE HORSE FOR SALE—"LADY CHINCHFUL" to be sold immediately. Owner going away to his native place. Another horse of this owner "Unity" recently sold. Apply to S. A. YEZDEY, c/o A. R. Mahomed, No. 7, Wanorie, Poona.
J R135

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two seater Marlborough MOTOR CAR, with Boss Magneto and Zenith Carburettor, with a Lucky Roomy seat behind, in perfect good condition. Please apply sharp to Box No. 3030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R179

FOR SALE—New MOTOR—LORRY for Passenger or Transport. Best German make Mannesmann Mulag 3½ Tons 45 H. P. 13 miles per hour Complete with hood, lights, accessories, Bosch magnetos, etc. Inspection and trial arranged. Price Rs. 15,000. Apply to TRIVEDI & CO., 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. Tel. No. 561.
J A R 166

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A Second-hand ENGINE of 400 or 500 horse-power, one new LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30 by 7½, 160 lbs. pressure and one Economiser of 96 tubes. Write with specification and lowest price to Box No. 3011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R119

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—FREE RECEIVERS of Begum Bahar Diary of 1921-22 free on application. Two anna stamp for an excellent wall almanac with two fine pictures. Apply to BEGUM BAHAR OFFICE, Post Box 709, (B), Calcutta.

EDUCATIONAL.

EXPERT TUITION in Shorthand (New Rapid Method) Accountancy, New Commerce Course, Filing, Typewriting, French, etc., taught within a short period. Service free. Preparation for L.C.C. and Government Examinations. Apply LENTIN COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R175

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A small consignment of 110 VOLT CEILING FANS and also some CARBONS. Please apply to Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & CO., 117/118 Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
N R186

PIANOS.—Mark "Petroff," new very handsome and of excellent tone can be obtained at a very reasonable price from CZECHOSLOVAK CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION, 21, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Fort.
N R146

CUT AND CRISTAL GLASS and all kinds of glassware from Czechoslovakia (prewar Austria) you can buy at very reasonable price only through CZECHOSLOVAK CENTRAL ECONOMIC COMMISSION, 21, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Fort.
N R145

FOR SALE—One barometer, microscope, physical balance, weight scale, electric fan, furniture and clinical laboratory apparatus. Inquire 3-30 to 6 p.m., late Dr. SORAB NARIMAN'S ROOMS, 259, Hornby Road, opposite Navsari Buildings.
N R144

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs 20,000 in a good profitable business. Apply for terms and particulars to Box No. 3023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R152

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEST OPPORTUNITY—Godrej Safe, 50" in height, Fire Proof, for sale, can be seen at Krishnajee Chimna and Sons, Thakurdwar, Girgaum, Bombay. For prices, etc., please apply KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R151

CINEMA FOR SALE.—A well paying Cinema on Bunder Road, Karachi, built in 1918, for sale apply to AHMED HUSEIN and Co., Khadak, Mandvi Post, Bombay.
T R182

FOR SALE—Rare ANIMALS and BIRDS, just arrived from Africa, including double-horned Rhino (Genda), Lion, Cheetah, Baboons, Golden-Crested Cranes, etc. HARPER Watson's Hotel, Bombay.
T R138

WANTED—SNUFF CUSTOMERS to know that we stock best and fresh Mangalore and G. B.'s Medicated SNUFF. Prices varying from 1 anna to 4 annas per tola. R. H. LITTLEWOOD, opposite Pandya Dharamshala, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
T R156

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No 5 with B. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100. Secondhand Oliver Rs 100. Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters. Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.
T

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—An AGENCY of a Fire Insurance Company for the whole of Bombay Presidency by experienced hands. A decent amount of business guaranteed if liberal terms are offered. Apply Box No. 3019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R134

GENTS' SUITINGS for hot weather "Lusitania Tussor" Cloth specially manufactured for the Company. Piece for one suit complete (8 Yards) Rs. 10 only. Apply to the AGENTS, INDO-LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT Co., Ltd., 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T C9296

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., 310, Lamington Road (off Jacob Circle), at the request of several of their Patrons, have decided to postpone the next Auction of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Accessories, etc., until SATURDAY, the 11th June, 1921. Sale commences at 3-30 p.m. "Entries are now being received."
J C9267

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
National Portable No. 3 with Case	125
Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver 3...	125
Empire 2, Rs. 150, Sen. Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new ...	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy.	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief ...	320
Underwood 5, new, used few days	325
Remington 10, new, used few days	375
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief	275
Royal No. 5, Visible, 2 Cols., B. Spacer.	175

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
T

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	220
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	110
Underwood No. 5 Latest, Leather Case ...	220
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt Like New	200
Empire No. 2 with Back spacer	145
Empire No. 1 Foolscap Size. Visible.....	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size	195
Royal No. 5 Visible	125
7 lbs Fox Portable with case	165

Typewriter Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. Terms moderate.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING & CO.,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869
T

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY 14TH MAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of a consignment of about 300 cases Bohemian enamelled ware.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 2 Medows Street, Fort, a large consignment of about 300 cases real Bohemian enamelled ware just landed from Europe, containing pots, stewpans, bowls, plates, basins, curry dishes, chambers, soup dishes, coffee boilers, dust pans, washups workman pots, covers, polish cases, deep round dishes, milk cans, funnels, baking pans, Fridatte pans, drippling pots, milk carriers, egg pouchers, pie cullenders, buckets, straight buckets, soup ladles, skimmers, curry cullenders, frying pans, etc., etc., in lots convenient to buyers.

P.S.—The above goods are very heavy and highly enamelled and sent in as a trial consignment.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th July, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furnitures, such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, armed and armless chairs, mirror door cupboards, writing and dressing tables, fancy teapoys, cupboards, bookstands, etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—
275 cases sealing wax.
30 packets Basman nails.
4,400 ft. good year rubber hose.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Rajbhoy Currimbhoy Motiwala.
8 cases 200 bunch in each case 12 shirtings in a bunch.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee for the estate and effects of Insolvent Ramchandarei Khandarao Naik and others who were trending by the name of a firm "Amatcher Photo Developing Co.

One table, sofa, big camera, basket, two tin baskets, picture enlarging lamp with stand, tables basins, valocase printing frames etc., etc.

By order of the office concerned.
A big lot of bleached and unbleached long cloth.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1921.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medows Street, Fort, opposite New Share Bazar.

AUCTION SALE of about 6,000—7,000 Full Pressed Bales Boras and Heaps of Loose Cotton and Cotton Waste, and about 2,000 Cwt. Iron Straps and a Lot of Cantan, Damaged by Fire and Water.

Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Sivry Jackeria Bunder Road, next to the Jubilee Mills, in the open plot of Port Trust on account and at the risk of the following Insurance Co.'s. The following goods damaged by fire and water on the 3rd day of March, 1921, in convenient lots suitable to the purchasers.

One lot about 6,000—7,000 full pressed bales boras and heaps of loose cotton and cotton waste, and about 2,000 cwts. Iron straps and a lot of Cantan.

On account and at the risk of the following Insurance Companies:—
The Western Australian Insurance Co., Ltd.
London and Scottish Alliance National Benefit, Alpha General Insurance Co., Ltd.
Messrs. Dhurandhar Bros.
Employers Liability.
Insurance Office of Australia.
Law Union and Rock Insurance Co., Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within two days.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th May, 1921.

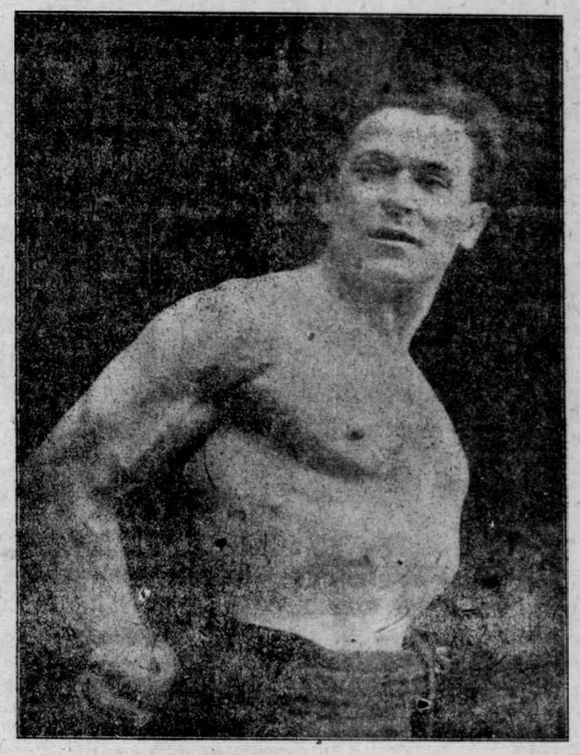
AMUSEMENT.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 NIGHTLY 9-45
THE BIGGEST DRAMATIC SENSATION OF THE WAR PERIOD
"The Better 'Ole"
OR
"The Romance of Old Bill"
which flashed the message of
CARRY ON
EXTRACT FROM THE BERLIN
Speaking at a Meeting Berlin the Kaiser is reported to have said that had it not been for old Bill, Bert and Alf, the war would have ended long ago. Which may or may not be true but that the film carries the message to the English speaking people is beyond question.
"OUR GIRLS AND THEIR PHYSIQUE"
Series No. 5.

THE EMPIRE
To-day and To-morrow 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
From the well-known Novel Lynthia Stockley.
"THE CLAW"
featuring
Beautiful
Clara Kimbal Young.
A South African Story with plenty of "Punch" A yarn of adventure and Mystery To that land of great rollings plains there went our heroine. There she fell in love with a man and two men fell in love with her. One—the one she loved—went off in quest of adventure and the other brought back word that he was dead. And so she married—not the one she loved but at least a man who loved her.
After all he was a man who loved—and the sages tell that all is fair in love and war.
"The Grand National"
"The Grand National"
"The Grand National"
THE MOST THRILLING SPECTACULAR RACE IN THE WORLD.
The film record of the "Grand National" will be more complete, more interesting and more thrilling than any previous pictures of this nationaly popular sporting event.
Every Horse fell except the winner
Shahin Spadah

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS
Present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK, A GOLDWYN PHOTO-DRAMA
"A Perfect Lady"
"A Perfect Lady"
"A Perfect Lady"
(5 parts—5000 feet.)
Featuring the Pretty and Popular Star
MADGE KENNEDY
When you want to reform a town, you should first of all reform the reformers, in an American town a few of the church-going people took upon themselves the task of safeguarding the morals of the town. But in their zeal, these self-appointed "Trustees of the Public Morality" went to ludicrous lengths and made themselves the laughing Stock of all. But the real climax came when the Chief Trustees himself proved to be a libertine of the worst order. See how his hypocrisy was exposed in a very ingenuous and novel way in
"A Perfect Lady"
"A Perfect Lady"
a Goldwyn Super-Production. The Drama is full of very amusing incidents. Superb Ballet Dances, excellent Cabarat scenes, high-class Acting, costly selling, and a very humorous plot, are some of the features of this Photo-play.
The Topical Budget and a Comedy in the Programme.
Two Prize Shows To-day and To-morrow at: 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURCH ROAD)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS TO-DAY & TO-MORROW 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"CHAMPION ON THE WEEK"
featuring

LUCIAN ALBERTINI
the Ever-popular
"SANSONIA"
His fight on the dizzy heights of a suspension bridge.
His dangerous climb to the top of an old tower and the rescue of his master's child
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"LORD HELP US."
Laughs that will shake you off your seats. You will laugh to-night as you never laughed before.
THRICE IS HE ARMED WHO HAS HIS QUARREL JUST
and see the truth of his statement in the
FINAL INSTALMENT
of the Brother's Vitagraph serial
THE SILENT AVENGER
featuring
the popular hero of the screen
WILLIAM DUNCAN
in Company of Fascinating fairy
EDITH JOHNSON.
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
NEXT WEEK
the Hindusthan's latest production
VALMIKI
the stirring life story of the greatest Pandit of Indian history who afterwards became the greatest of Indian epic poets—Saturday 21st MAY.
MAHASATI ANASUYA
produced by Kohinoor & in Co. of Sudama and Rukmini fame four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30, Saturday and Sunday extra shows at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m, at
CINEMA MAJESTIC

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road
To-Night
RUTH ROLAND
Ruth of the Rockies
Episode No. 11 The Fatal Diamond
Episode No. 12 The Secret Orders
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World
RULLIVEG'S TRAVELS
Cartoon
QUEENS UP
R. POLAND COMIC
TIME
7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m, Daily
MATINEES Bank Holiday & Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE EMPRESS
COMING SHORTLY
MADAN THEATRES, LD,
Present the Second "Select Oriental Films" Masterpiece.
'DHRUVA CHARITRA'
The Great Devotional Story of Hindu Life and Aspiration produced by Eugenie de Liguoro

English Stove & Cycle Depot.
PRIMUS OPTIMUS CRITERION OIL STOVES & ENGLISH CYCLES
Girgaon Tram T. Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

Every day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRAND NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME

ALICE BRADY

IN

A 5 reel Photo-drama :

"THE WORLD TO LIVE IN"

An interesting picture story of a girl with no kin, no money, nothing but a wild desire for happiness and "the world to live in."

SPLENDIDLY CAST AND SUPERBLY PRODUCED.

Also a rollicking comic :—

"THE REJUVENATOR."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.
EXCELLENT PLOTS !
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES !!
SPLENDID ACTING !!!

Prices :—Rs. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 3 each.)

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

OUR GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME OF TWO STUPENDOUS SERIALS SIMULTANEOSLY !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers commence from To-night their two powerful serial together

"The Broken Coin"

Featuring the pre-eminently popular stars

Grace Cunard

and

Francis Ford

The story of the daring adventures of a girl reporter in search of a buried treasure.

"The Broken Coin"

The First Three Episodes—6 parts-6000 feet will be screened this week.

With this Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present the First Two Episodes of their entirely new-and never before shown in Bombay-serial

"The Death Mask"

A. Baffling, Thrilling Mystery serial in 15 Episodes.

"The Death Mask"

Struck down on his wedding day, the wealthy, handsome Duke de Jausac met with a tragic death from—who knows ? A humming sound—a shattered skull, and then—SILENCE? see the John D. Tippett super-serial.

"The Death Mask"

Two Prize Shows To-day and To-morrow at: 3-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Rest of the shows at: 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

AT DADAR

OPPOSITE THE GOLD MOHOR MILLS

To-Night ! Saturday 7th May !!

To-Night !!!

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

at 9-30 p. m.

PATWARDHAN CIRCUS

AND

Royal Menagerie of highly trained wild animals coming at Dadar for the first time after a very highly successful season at Charni Road.

To-morrow ! Sunday 8th May !!

To-morrow !!!

2 Shows 2

First Grand Matinee at 5 p.m.
Again at Night at 9-30 p. m.

PRICES :—

Rs 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8,

Children under 12 will be admitted at half price to all parts except Gallery to Matinee only.

V. G. PATWARDHAN.
Proprietor,
R. V. PATWARDHAN
Manager.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON.

Liverpool, 3rd May, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	200
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F.G.F. Spot Small Demand			8.21
Sakel s			17 50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May		12 74
	July		13 16
	Oct		13 84
New Orleans 10 a m.—	May		12.24
	July		12,73

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 3rd May, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
May	7.98—15
June	...
July	8.28—14
Aug.	...
Sep.	8.49—15
Oct	8.56—14
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	8.71—12
Feb.	...
Mar.	...
Apl.	...

SUGARS.

Weltevreden, 4th May, 1921

Superior Second-hand New Crop, Sugar, Ex-Godown 16 Guilders.—June-July-August.

Superior New Crop, Sugar Ex-Godown 15 3/4 Guilders.—July.

EXCHANGE.

London, 4th May, 1921

On London in Paris	50 30
In Italy	80 97
In Germany	263 50

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16 91
Christiania	25.92
Amsterdam	11.27 1/2
Switzerland	22 45
Belgium	50.15
Athens	65.50

New York, 4th May, 1921

Demand Bills	3 97.25

London, 4th May, 1921.

Linseed Calcutta, May-June,	—
Neglected	—£16 1/4
English Best Selected Copper	—£72
Standard Copper G M B	—£72
Tin Block	—£167
Rentes 5 °/.	—£42 1/2
Discounts Bank Bills 3 m/st	—£59/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m st	—£511/16
Fine Trade Bills 3 m st	—£6 5/8
— — — 6 m/st	—£7

Liverpool, 4th May, 1921

Mid American Cotton Spot	8.18
Egyptian F G F Sakels	17.00

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 4th May, 1921

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcuttta June, Sellers—	—27/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Bombay June-July, Sellers	—28
Fine White Java, C & F Karachi June-July, Sellers	— 28/3

Tone :—

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 5th May, 1921.

May	12 68
July	13 15
Oct.	13 78

Liverpool, 5th May, 1921

May	7 98
July	8 27
Oct	8 55
Jan.	8 71

London, 5th May, 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 13 16	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 1/4	Quiet
Bar Gold	103/4	Quiet

WHEATS.

London, 3rd May, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—66 lbs.	£74
" FE—63 lbs loading Sellers	£72/6
" FE—64 lbs loading	£73
" FE—62 1/2 lbs Cargo Sellers	£72
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs April-May,	—£72/3
Argentine Plate, 78 kg.	—£75
AUSTRALIAN F A Q	—£76
— — Grades A.	—£71
— — " B.	—£65
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs C I F. Alleat	—£75

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/4
Hongkong Bank	£96
National Bank	£38 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 6.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 327 and after touching Rs. 328 went down to Rs. 342½. It then steadily advanced till Rs. 332 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 331½. The Bazar closed at Rs. 329. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 329 and closed at Rs. 327½

Our market for ready cotton showed somewhat easier feeling yesterday and prices dropped down by Rs. 5 to 7 per candy. Only 3,000 Rs. are reported to have been sold.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 6th May, 1921.

			Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April/May,		330
" "	July/August,		327 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	May,		222 1/2
" "	July,		236 1/2
Fine Oomra	May,		263 1/2
" "	July,		281 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 6th May, 1921.

Fully Good Broach	April May,	303
" " "	July-Aug.	3 9
Fully Good Bengal	May,	221
" " "	July,	235
Fine Oomra's	May,	263
" "	July,	280

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 6th May, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	245	230	215
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	280	270	255
M.G. Central P. No. 1	315	305	290
M.G. Central P. No. 2	300	290	275
M.G. Broach	—	317	307	292
M.G. Punjab American	—	340	325	300

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 5th May, 1921.

Cotton	7904	Bales
Wheat	7486	Qwts.
Linseed	4770	"
Rape, etc.	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	117	"
Poppyseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	845	"
Castorseed	491	"
Rice	2099	"
Myrabolliams	199	"
Cottonseed	3370	"
Mowrseed	Nil	"
Gram	3.03	"
Juwar	37	"
Masur	302	"
Barley	319	"
Bajra	1.0	"
Coal	1025	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 6th May, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/3 19 32
Bank Demand	1/3 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 2m/s	1-4 1/16
Fcs. Demand	293
American Dollars	388
Hongkong Dollars	202
Shanghai	2.9 1/2
Japan	186 1/2
Singapore	178 1/2
Market :—	Steady

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations,

6th May 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	83 8 0
Do.	1	85 8 0
Do.	1½	85 8 0
Do.	1 1/2	85 0 0
Do.	1½	87 0 0
Do.	2	87 0 0

COPPER RATES.

6th May 1921.

Copper	3/4	83 8 0
Do.	1/	90 0 0
Do.	1½	99 0 0
Do.	1 1/2	99 0 0
Do.	1½	99 0 0
Do.	2/	94 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panch teka Joint		26 0 0
Copper English Bars		85 0 0
Brass-Bars		86 0 0
Lead		58 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations 6 p. m. 6th May, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Bazaar Rates.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	69	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	70	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11	4	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	65	0	0
Teelseed, Black—	60	0	0
Poppyseed White	12	0	0
Groundnuts	63	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley—	49	0	0
Castorseed	46	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seeds Ready	45	0	0
Forward	Rs	a.	p.
Wheat May	9	8	0
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept			
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May	14	11	0
Linseed, Sept.	13	15	0
Linseed Dec			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teeseed Gajar 85-15 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec			

PIECE GOODS.

The quiet feeling noticeable in the Cloth Market during the latter part of the previous week has continued during the whole of this week. The fall in values has been too rapid, and buyers have not been able to follow the advance. Their requirements seem to have been met for the time being, and a pause in buying has resulted. The demand from Delhi, Cawnpore and Marwar has dropped off, and the large lines that have recently been bought must needs be consumed before fresh purchases can be contemplated. It is significant to note that Madras, Amritsar and Karachi have not been active buyers of Bombay goods for some time past. The inactivity of outside buyers has not been conducive to fresh transactions amongst the merchants in the bazaar, who are also not in the mood to do anything for the present, and prefer to wait and watch further developments before committing themselves to any extent. Hopes are now entertained for a fresh local demand for the "Ramjan." It is feared that a very large number of packages will have to be carried over for the next season. Everything will depend on the next monsoon, which if favourable, will have a good effect on the market.

GREYS.

Stocks of Manchester Grey Shirtings in dealers' hands have been very scarce, and some well-known cloths are out of stock. Some fair lots are reported to have been sold for the Karachi market by an Importing Firm here from stock at a heavy sacrifice. Drills have been steady with not much doing. Grey Jaconets "No. 18", which were out of stock in the market, have found their way mysteriously in the hands of two big dealers, who are now offering them for sale.

Local Mill Cloths have been in good demand and as stocks are scarce, sales for forward deliveries have resulted at Rs. 1-10 per lb. Mills have recently sold at Rs. 1-9 and now an advance on this rate is required.

WHITES.

An easier tendency has been noticeable in White Mills, owing to the curtailment of demand, but some styles have been very scarce and command high values. 38 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls have been quoted at Rs. 12-12-0 per piece and 39 by 20 yards Gold End Mulls have gone up to Rs. 11-5-0. Green End Mulls continue steady. Nainsooks have not attracted much attention, whilst Shirtings have remained firm at the rates of the previous week. Dhooties have been selling in small lots at fair prices.

The Manchester Market has been firm and steady. The higher prices demanded coupled with the strike clause for shipments have restricted business. The engagements of makers have been irregular, some have booked up for months ahead whilst others are in need of work. The coal crisis is still hanging fire and until a normal state of affairs is established, business cannot result on a free basis. Shipments have been on a small scale the fresh arrivals being limited to a small number of packages by each steamer. Hopes are entertained in some quarters that after the lapse of two or three months a new era of prosperiy in trade will be experienced.

The conference, which was to be held on Sunday last to discuss and give consideration to the situation arising out of the resolutions of 7th and 22nd December, had to be postponed owing to the sad death of Mr. Morarji Velji. The members of the Managing Committee and the representatives of the different Sub-Associations will meet on Friday the 6th May in the afternoon to give due consideration to the above matter.

It is significant to note that over a hundred exporters to India held a meeting on the 3rd instant at the instance of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and passed a resolution reiterating their emphatic condemnation of the demand for concession by the traders in India, who refused to meet the bills owing to a fall in exchange and expressing opinion that credit of these traders and the future trade relations with Britain would be gravely jeopardised by irregular and illegal attitude of the representative associations of various markets. The meeting appealed to all the merchants and dealers in India to recognise their obligations and to fulfil them without delay. It is needless to comment on the above resolution, as enough has been written in these columns repudiating the charges against the dealers. It will be sufficient to state that some Exporting Firms in England have by letters and telegrams advised their Bombay constituents to grant concessions from ten to twenty-five per cent to their dealers to enable them to retire their outstanding bills, and this resolution appears to be passed in order to throw dust in the eyes of the merchants here.

The Cloth Markets will be closed on Saturday the 7th instant on account of the Amwas holiday.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

			Rs.	a	p
Ralli's Fast No. 3008	36 × 37½/8		15	8	0
" 100, 0-0	40 × "		14	8	0
" No 33 000	40 × "		12	8	0
" 2800	37 × "		14	0	0
Graham's No. 3749	32 × "		14	8	0
" Yellow Horse	42 × 36				
" No. 2316	44 × 36½				
Dewhurst's "BIRD"	28 × "		26	8	0
" "BB"					
" 'Rupee No 8	32 × "				
Baker No. 12855	40 × 37½/2		22	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 3558	44 × 38½				
" No. 1550	39 × 37½/8		15	8	0
" No. 5008	39 × 37½/8		14	0	0
Mitchie's No. 810	40 × 37½/8				
" " 4402	40 × "				
" " 1806	33 × 37/37½				
Forbes' " 351	32 × 37½/8				
Lyon's "Beaver "	36 × "				
Leonard's No 1905	48 × 32				
DARK DRILLS—					
Pepperell's "Dragon"	36 × 48		27	0	0
Ralli's Mazing No. 426	29 × 40		16	0	0
Elliot's "Elephant"	33 × 46		22	8	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	65 × 38		11	0	0
" " 16	60 × 38		9	0	0
" " 100	48 × 32		6	12	0
" " 086	44 × 38		8	12	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepman's No. 1036	32 × 42		33	8	0
M.S.T.C. 40000	40 × "		30	0	0
Ralli's No. 9500	36 × "		21	0	0
Forbes K.B. 109	36 × 40				
" 193	34 × 36		22	8	0
Fleming's No. 1168	36 × 36		6	8	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 3	31 × 12		10	4	0
" No. 66	46 × "		11	4	0
" No. 606	31 × 16		13	4	0
" No. 0003	40 × 16		13	12	0
" No. 88	36 × 20		12	12	0
" No. 1278	31 × 14		5	0	0
" No. 810	36 × 20		11	5	0
" No. 300 (8 lbs/s)	40 × 36				
" No. 600 (6 lbs/s)	40 × 36		11	0	0
" No. 630 (6 lbs/s)	36 × 20		11	8	0
" No. 425 (6 lbs/s)			11	0	0
" No. 1450	36 × 20		9	0	0
" No. 0502	40 × 36		10	8	0
" No. 3705			10	8	0
" No. 1478	40 × 36		10	8	0
Ariston's No. 1368	36 × 20		5	0	0
" No. 110	31 × 16		7	0	0
" No. 800	42 × "		7	8	0
" No. 203	31 × 16		8	0	0
" 3/33. 50" do.	40 × "		9	12	0
" No. 75	36 × 16		12	0	0
" No. 0078			7	0	0
" No. 0002			9	0	0
" No. 1/2	40 × 16		8	0	0
" No. 675	40 × 16		9	0	0
" No. 713	40 × 16		9	0	0
" No. 615			9	0	0
Graham's "Bonnie"	32 × 32		12	8	0
" No. 444	36 × 16		11	0	0
" No. 450	36 × 16		11	0	0
Greaves' No. 0000	36 × 16		6	2	0
Stanton's No. 0459	32 × 40		6	0	0
HEMMED SHEETS—					
Ralli's No. 7400/3036	32 × 16		5	8	0
" No. 61/31			5	2	0
" No. 1 60			5	10	0
" No. 0 630 T B	44 × 32		6	0	0
Graham's No. 00/3006	29 × 18		6	0	0
" 3000/4700					
" Garnished	28 × 18		11	0	
" 1200 W/W W	40 × 24		7	0	0
" No 3000			6	0	0
" Nos 3350/3300/3550			9		
Lyon's Nos. 45/3000/6701	28 × 18				
Greaves' Nos. 30000/30000			5	8	
" No. 3000 1 B	28 × 22		6	12	0
Mitchie's Nos. 3000/4210/3350	26 × 16		5	4	
A. W. & Co.'s Nos. 3000/3000					
" 3000/ 1 B			5	2	
Bombay Co's 44/2222					

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 2½ per cent on Grey Goods and 5 per cent. on White Goods.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

May 6.

We have nothing special to report in our market which ruled steady but quiet during the week so far as ready Sugar is concerned with fair demand and prices remain unchanged. As regards forward business, there was good pressure to sell New Crop Javas June/July Shipment and a fair business has been done in. White Javas June Shipment C 29s 6 28s per cwt Free Bombay Harbour and small quantity of July Shipment C 26s 6 to 26s per cwt F. B. Harbour A small business has also been done for May Shipment.

Karachi and Calcutta markets remain steady for ready Sugar quoit for future deliveries Java market is reported very quiet with many sellers. Sugar Trust has reduced the price considerably. Looking at the ready fall in prices we expect reaction.

Home and American markets remain quiet.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

T. M. O. Rs. 39-8-0 equel 44s B. B. Harbour stocks 30,000 Bags.

Beet Rs. 40-0-0 equali 44s F. B. Harbour stocks 1,000 Bags.

Natal Rs. 39-0-0 44s F. B. Harbour stocks 400 Tons.

Mauritius Rs 39-0-0 equal 44s F. B. Harbour stocks 2,000 Bags.

MILL STORES MARKET.

May, 6.

Reeds have continued with the growth of activity, which the market has witnessed during the last week. The Home-owners for Reeds have been varying from 7 to 10s, consequently, the market here is likely to improve in a short time.

Cotton Healds kept steady at Rs. 3-4-0. Various lots changed hands at the price. The volume of business transacted in Healds was rather above normal. Among other cotton sundries, Banding have shown steady decline, and Oldham Bandings are quoted at Rs. 1-12-0 per lb. Various indents are booked for these Bandings, as a result of which, the prices are still most likely to sink further.

Shuttles and Bobbins have no liveliness in the market. The demand is practically nil, and number of cases of Japanese Bobbins are lying idle in the market; the stock holders are awaiting an opportunity to clear off their stocks.

Leather sundries continue quoit. Picking Bands have shown slight activity, owing to small inquiry. Roller Skins vary largely in price, according to the quality. Cat and Monkey brand are quoted at Rs. 115/25 per Doz. Spring Buffers have advanced by an anna or two per lb. Pickers have nothing of importance.

The quotations are as follows :—

Healds (red) Rs. 3-4-0; Healds (yellow) Rs. 2-14-0; Reeds As. 5; Roller Cloth (k) Rs. 12; Sizing flannel (k) Rs. 7/8; Picking Bands Rs. 2-12-0; Roller Skins (Eng) Rs. 90/125; Fillets Rs. 1-14-0; Banding tubular No. 2 (k) Rs. 3-8-0; Bandings (oldham) Rs. 1-12-0; Buffers Rs. 2-8-0; Slubbings (Jap) Rs. 45; Rowings (Jap) Rs. 37; Corical Sersi 5/ Rs. 11.

HOME-MARKETS.

Prices from Home market continue steady with some advance in spite of coal crisis still existing. No particular fresh information is received from the other side. We don't expect any material change either way from that market for the present. The following are the changes in the markets as quoted and compared with last week.

Commencing from 27th April to 4th May 1921.

Liverpool spot 1921	8.17	8.18	plus 1
New York spot 1921	12.30	12.75	plus 45
Liverpool May 1921	7.95	7.97	plus 2
Liverpool July 1921	8.23	8.27	plus 4
New York May 1921	12.11	12.49	plus 38
New York July 1921	12.64	12.23	plus 29

fairly good demand for nice quality by Japan shippers and local millwalas. About Rs. 30,000 are reported to have changed hands during the week.

COLOUR-MARKET.

May 6.

The Colour Market remains lethargic excepting some activity in Alizarine at the reduced rates. Alizarine 20 per cent. paste in big packing is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 675 per cask. Small packing is quoted at Rs. 200 per cwt. Again the well-known brands of Cow and Brahama are scarce in the market. Congo Red is easier and the bulk is offered at Rs. 3-4 per lb.; while the known brands are quoted at Rs. 4 and upward. Magenta Crystals in absence of demand is ruling easy and poor business reported. The tone on the whole is weak.

Quotations :—

Alizarine 20 per cent, Rs. 700 per cask.
Alizarine (Cow), Rs. 230 per cwt.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 13 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Z, Rs. 16-8 per lb.
Congo Red, Rs. 3-8 to 4-4 per lb.
Auramine, Rs. 8 per lb.
Rhodamine, Rs. 9 to 11 per lb.
Bismark Brown R R, Rs. 4 per lb.
Green Yellow 6 G, Rs. 12 per lb.
Direct Brown, Rs. 6 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 2-12 per lb.

DIABETES

World Renowned
RADICAL AND SURE CURE
Pannah Buildings, Bellary.

To

Messrs. K. P RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
5, Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

It is my great pleasure to certify that your diabetic specific is an infallible cure. It has given me immense relief after full 12 weeks' use. Certainly it has given a lie to the general opinion of the Public that the Malady is one irremediable. I strongly recommend your specific to the thousands of people who may be quietly suffering having become a prey to this fell disease.

Yours faithfully,
MADHO SINGH,
Ex-Maharajah Madho Singh of Pannah,
Fort Bellary.

NOTE:—Testimonials are sent free: Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not affected. This is the best time for taking the specific.
(4)

CHEMICALS MARKET.

May 6.

Sodium Sulphide had comparatively small inquiry; the rate has shown no appreciable difference. Zinc Chloride has good demand, owing to the approach of the monsoon. The rate quoted for ready stuff is Rs. 45, whereas the forward lots are offered at Rs. 40 per cwt.

Bichromate of Soda and Potash had nothing further to record. Aniline and Antimony Salts have shown further slight decline. Bleaching Powder kept steady without fluctuations and robust demand. Epsom Salt German arrived in good lot. Glauber Salt is quoted at Rs. 5-8 per cwt. Caustic Soda 98 per cent. changed hands at Rs. 83.

Among sizing starches, Farina has witnessed an upward climb in the last week. No stocks are freely available, and the rate is quoted at Rs. 25 and upwards. Dutch quality has also been arriving freely in the harbour. The indent rate for Dutch Farine has been nearly Rs. 22 C.I.F. Bombay Sago Flour has been steady at Rs. 13. Maize Starch Pearl American had good demand, the rate being Rs. 28. Japanese Dextrine changed hands at Rs. 29.

The quotations are as follows :—

Sodium U A, Rs. 36; Sodium Jap, Rs. 26; Zinc Chloride, Rs. 44; Bichromate Soda, Rs. 100; Bichromate Potash, Rs. 125; Bleaching Powder Eng, Rs. 34; Caustic Soda, Rs. 33; Aniline Sale, Rs. 1-4; Antimony Salt, Rs. 2-5; Epsom Salt, Rs. 10; Glauber Salt, Rs. 5-12; Soft Soap, Rs. 22; Yellow Prussiate Potash, Rs. 1-12; Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 15.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Market for jute mill shares ruled weak with sellers of practically of every stock and prices closed on much lower level than at the opening. Coal shares were quiet but steady. The better class securities being still in strong demand. In miscellaneous section a quiet feeling prevailed with no outstanding feature. Following are the closing quotations :—

Coal :—Burrakur 50, New Beerbhom 39/12, Samla Govindpur 11/8, Suratand 18.

Jute :—Auckland 200, Century 7, Clive 170, Dalhousie 367, Delta 355, Fort Gloster 575, Howrah 36/12, Hooghly 54, Kankinarrah 390, Lansdowne 245, Lawrence 480, Lothian 215, Soorah prefs 101, Standard 379, Union 550.

Miscellaneous :—Bengal Aerating Gas 90, British India Tobacco 4/6, British India Corporation 10/8, Small lots; Calcutta Oil and Cake 8/12, Cawnpore Sugar 39-12, Dunbar Cotton 413, Hooghly Floor 37/4, Hume Pipe 9/10. Kesoram Cotton 15, Kumardhubi Engineering 16/8, Marshal Sons India 9, Madan Theatres 11/14, Municipal debentures 4 per cent. 1906, 64. Nahapiet Jute Press 4/12. Russa Engineering 111.

Government Paper three and half per cent was quoted at Rs. 58, small lots 58/8. War Bonds short loans 100/4, 1925 99/12 and 1928 98/12 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate for demand loans remains unchanged, being six per cent.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and five eighths pence. Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven sixteenths pence.

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NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK

Incorporated in Portugal.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,666,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,333,000)
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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS ... Rs. 11,03,00,000

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs.	1,83,00,00
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc.	"	2,34,00,000
III. Loans to individuals & s	"	7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	"	35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs.	11,73,00,00
Leaving a surplus of	Rs.	70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders	"	50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs.	1,20,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

The S. S. Mandala with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Second day of the First Maharashtra Provincial Conference, Bassein.

SUNDAY, May 8.

Steamer Plassey, with outward mails of April 21, expected to arrive at 3 p.m.

I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H	Dep. M
Punjab mail	17	0		0
Calcutta Mail (via Jabbulpore)	18	15		0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8			30
Madras Mail	8	40		15
Poona Mail	1	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	2	0	14	15
Poona Express	18	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	0	21	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principle mail and Express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals	Departures
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	4 0	15 0
Gujarat ail	11 10	20 20*
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	1 30	7 12

*N TE.—"The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road."

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The office of the Institute has been removed to Marker's Building, Khetwadi Main Road 11th Lane.

GHAZI MUSTAFA KAMAL PASHA HIGH SCHOOL.

The National Muslim High School Closes on account of Ramzan from 7th May to 17th June.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FORT.

During the last month of April 1921 the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1389. Among them the number of new admission was 412.

S. S. L. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The Annual Gathering of the Tardeo Centre of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Petit Mill New Compound, Tardeo. Mr. C. D. Panday, Manager, Manekji Petit Mill will preside. It is open to the public.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 5th instant was 169 as compared with 127 of the corresponding day of last year and 224 in 1919. There were 9 attacks and 9 deaths from Plauge and 4 attacks and 1 death from Small-pox.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The annual General meeting of the Parel Social Service League Cooperative Credit Society Ltd. Bombay will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 3-30 S. T. in the Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay. All the members of the society are requested to attend it in time.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MANDALA.

Lt. Commander J. B. Beggs, Sir Francis Couchman, Captain Clayton, Mr. Shriram Bapji, Major Kirkwood, Col. R. M. Carter, Captain Mallinson, Major McDonald, Lt.-Col. Watney, Captain Odham are among the passengers by the P. O. S. S. Mandalla leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

WHITE LOTUS DAY PUBLIC GATHERING.

The Anniversary day of the death of Madam Blavatsky will be celebrated by short speeches in English and Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (7? Apollo Street, Fort) to-morrow (Sunday evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) followed by devotional music and songs, when Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

THE FEAST OF THE HOLY CROSS

The feast of the Holy Cross, the only ancient landmark left, after the removal of the old Gloria Church, at Church Street, near Bombay Port Trust workshop, Mazagon will be celebrated on the 7th May, 1921 at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by a Solemn Devotion with Sermon by Rev. Father C. Pinto at the foot of the Holy Cross, and on the 8th May, 1921, Sunday at 7 a.m. (S.T.) by a low mass at the foot of the Holy Cross.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

All sympathisers are requested to help the cause of National Education of Indian Women by going to see the drama "Comedy of Errors" (Sanshaya Kollola) which is to be performed by the Gandharva Natak Mandali on Wednesday the 11th May at 8-30 p.m. in the New Elphinstone Theatre Grant Road for helping the Hindu Widows' Home Association, started by Prof. Karve at Hingare Budraka, Poona City. Tickets can be had from Monday morning in the Company's premises near Shastri Hall, Grant Road.

NARGOLE CHARITY INSTITUTIONS

Mr. Ruston D. Jehangir writes to say that Lady Ratan Tata and her co-Trustees have generously promised to donate Rs. 7,500 per annum toward the Nargole Girls' School and Hospital and the first donation together with a sum of Rs. 6,000 for building a kitchen and servants' quarters for the Hospital has been duly received by him. Mrs. Hamabai J. Mehta has been giving Rs. 200 per mensem for the last three years for the benefit of all the Institutions at Nargole. And Mr. M. N. Mehta of Calcutta has donated Rs. 1,000 whilst a like amount has been sent by Khan Bahadur Adurji M. Dalal of Broach. Further there are two anonymous donations from Karachi, one of Rs. 500 and the other of Rs. 100 The Wadia Trustees too, have given Rs. 3,000 for repairs to the existing school building for boys.

ANNUAL FAIRS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Two international fairs were held last year in Czecho-Slovakia which country concentrates in its territory about 80 per cent. of the industry of the late Austria-Hungary. The fairs were held in Prague, the capital of the country and Liberec which latter is the centre of the most important districts and proved such a great success that it was decided they should be held every year. They have shown that the country-industry is quite capable of supplying the present and likely future demands of its new customers and a rapid extension of trade is being confidently looked forward to. A large business was done with visitors from Europe and America.

The next fair which is to be held from 13th to 21st August 1921 is the Second International Fair of Liberec. At this fair will be exhibited the products of the most important export industries of Czecho-Slovakia. Besides the principal productions of the textile industry there will be the world renowned Bohemian glass goods, chinaware as well as articles of Bohemia. Moravia and Silesia which are distinguished by their superior quality and finish placing themselves beyond competition in the international market.

Detailed information may be obtained from the Consulate of the Czecho-Slovak Republic in Bombay, 56-58, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Ascension Sunday.
7 a.m. Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m. Matins.
8-00 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral Woodward E.
Hymns—147, 144, 469, 150.
3-30 p.m. Children's Service.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns—150, 301, 147, 27.
Collections for—Church Expenses.
Daily Matins at 7-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mandir Girgaon, to-morrow at 5-30 p.m.

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE!

DONATION OF RS. 10,000 FOR FREE MEDICAL HELP

Mr. Jamnadas Bhagwandas late partner of Messrs. F. Murgoli & Co., Tiles and Marble Merchants, has given Rs. 10,000 to Dr. A. Dalal, M.D. whose dispensary is situated near the Royal Opera House for freely treating the poor without any distinction of caste or creed, also Rs. 3,075 to Mr. Shankerlal G. Banker for distribution, of spinning wheels free to the poor, an Rs. 2,000 to the Surat Vanita Maha Vidhalya for distribution of prizes to the students.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THEFT OF DYE CASE.

FIVE MEN CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavale, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Kisan Godaji, Govind Rama, alias Baboo Pandoo; Luxman Ooma, Vithal Kerco, Luxman Sukaram and Sambha Rajoo, with the theft of a wooden case of 100 tins of Aniline Dye valued at Rs. 750 beyonging to the Bombay Port Trust and abetment.

Mr. Dias pleader, appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 6 and Mr. Thanawalla, pleader, for accused No. 5.

The facts of the case are that on the 27th ultimo, the police came to Louis Sequeira, Assistant Shed Superintendent, with all the accused and 99 tins of Aniline Dye. He identified the property as belonging to the Import Cargo landed by S.S. "Brockfield" on the 16th ultimo which was lying in C and R shed, Princess Dock. It was further stated that the property must have been stolen from the above shed between 16th and 27th ultimo.

Bala Gangaji, a Dock labourer, deposed that accused No. 6 told him and five other to load some stones in a hand-cart, which he accordingly did. The stones were needed at at the Alexandra Dock, but accused No. 6 told him to take the cart to the Victoria Dock, and that he did not see the case of dyes concealed underneath the stones.

A Police Sepoy 'B' No. 1656, stated that at 4-30 p.m. when he was on duty at Dhobi Gally he saw the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 carrying the case inside a brothel and then, going into two different lanes. He, thereafter with the help of another Policeman No. 1462, arrested all the accused who had just turned up at the brothel and quite close to them there was the case lying on the ground. From the tins he traced the complainant. Accused No. 6 was afterwards arrested by a policeman No. 1671, at the instance of the five accused.

Hyat Hussain Lal Mohamed, a dyer deposed that accused No. 3 came to him with some tins of dyes for the purpose of selling them to him, but refused to comply with his request.

All the five accused pleaded guilty, whereas accused No. 6 in pleading not guilty stated that he merely lent his hand-cart to accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 for the purpose of loading stones.

JUDGMENT.

His Worship, after hearing the evidence, in delivering judgment stated that he was convinced that accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, were actually seen taking the box up the stair case of a brothel. According to the statement of some of the accused, accused No. 6, who was the Muccadam of labourers had given the hand-cart to them to be carried away from the docks. There could be no doubt, he further stated, that the five accused had reason to believe that property was stolen and yet they assisted in concealing the same. He therefore, convicted accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 and sentenced them to two months' rigorous imprisonment. He further ordered that accused No. 6 be acquitted as there was no legal evidence against him.

LORRY DRIVEN WITHOUT "DUE CAUTION."

COSTS OF A BOY'S LIFE.

Yesterday morning the Coroner and a jury held an inquest touching the death of Ibrahim Walimahomed, the lad, who was knocked down by a Municipal Motor Lorry, No. 60, driven by Bhulan, Hayat, on Wednesday last, under the circumstances already reported.

The jury recorded that the death was caused by the deceased's having been knocked down and run over by a motor lorry, driven by Bhulan without due caution.

FATAL KNOCK BY A TRAIN.

The Coroner held an inquest regarding the death of Allarakhia Bhora, a milkman, aged sixty, who was crossing the G. I. P. Railway lines under the Mazagon bridge on Thursday, when a train which was being shunted came from behind and knocked him down. Allarakhia was cut into two.

A verdict of death caused by his having been knocked down by a train whilst he was crossing the line was returned by the jury.

DEAD BODY FOUND ON A TREE.

About 8-30 a.m. yesterday the dead body of a Hindu male beggar aged about 35 years was found hanging on a tree at the J. J. Hospital compound. The body was removed by the police who made enquiries and ascertained that the deceased was seen begging the day before at Babula Tank Road and that he was suffering from a certain disease for some time. There was no mark of violence on his body.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE WARWICK COMPANY.

The approaching visit of the Warwick Comedy Company is being looked forward to with unusual interest which has only been here about twelve months ago they made a host of friends and admirers and there is no doubt that they will receive a royal welcome when they open their season next Thursday. Since they were here they have travelled many thousands of miles through India, the Straits Settlements and China, and their tour has been one long series of triumphs. The seasons everywhere have had to be extended, and the result is that they will re-appear in Bombay very much later than was originally intended. Nearly all the old favourites are still with the company. Miss Joan Mayne, fascinating as ever, will play many important roles during the season. Miss Marjory Clark, who delighted everyone in the "flapper" parts when last the company was here, has been given a great deal to do, while Miss Dorothy Radford, Miss Lena Flowerdew and the others will be seen in many interesting parts—both grave and gay. Mr. Warwick has been able to secure the services of Miss Gertrude F. Godart. She will play some of those types of parts which have made her well known here. The opening play of the repertoire—"Brown Sugar"—is one of the successful comedies that have been produced in London for years, and it is still drawing well at the Garrick after a run of over a year. Altogether there will be about eighteen plays produced durinw the season here, and they will vary very considerably in type. All have stood the test of production elsewhere and Bombay will welcome the appearance of a good class comedy company after a period of slackness.

THE EMPIRE

One of the chief charms of the cinema is that it takes us to many countries and teaches us things about those countries which perhaps we should not otherwise know. The film which is being shown at the Empire this week, for instance, is one which transports us to the South African veldt. Thither there went the heroine of the story, and there she found two men. One she loved her, and the other loved, but did not find his love reciprocated. The one went out into the wilds, and the other came back and gave out the information that he was killed. The path was then clear for the pressing of his suit and eventually the girl consented and she married. But on her wedding day she discovered that she had been deceived—that the man she loved was alive still. And the husband, overcome now with remorse, went out and searched for the man he had betrayed. He found him a prisoner; he rescued him, but in doing so he was mortally wounded, and he died in the arms of his wife—forgiven. There is much that is of interest that cannot be told in this bald outline of the pilot, and when it is said that Clara Kimball Young is in the leading role then it will readily be recognised that the acting is in the best of hands. For Miss Young is an actress who is excellent in emotional parts.

"The Grand National 1921" is another feature is the most thrilling spectacular Race in the world. The Film record of the "Grand National" will be more complete more interesting and more thrilling than any previous pictures of this nationally popular sporting event.

"Our Girls and their Physique," series No. 5, is another feature that will be appreciated at this theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

Those who have not seen "The Better 'Ole," the Cinema version of Bairns-father's play which had such a successful run at the Oxford, have the opportunity of doing so this week at the Excelsior. And it is a film which everybody ought to see. All the world laughed during the war at the cartoons of the three muddy musketeers created by Bruce Bairnsfather, and there is plenty of humour, as well as much that is very human, in the screen version of the adventures of "Ole Bill" and his pals. It deals with things that could not have happened anywhere other than on the stage or the screen. For instance, "'Ole Bill" discovers a plot of the Germans to blow up a bridge after the French have passed it thereby entrapping them. "'Ole Bill blows it up before the French have crossed it, thereby saving thousands of lives. For that he gets arrested by his fellow countrymen and kissed by a French officer. He gets also a high French decoration and leave to "Blighty" where he finds "a better 'ole" than any to be met with across the channel. But 'Ole Bill' is such a delightful character that we can forgive him anything that his creator or the cinema man makes him do.

THE EMPRESS.

"Lord Help Us," one of the latest Chaplin films, is one of the attractions at the Empress this week. Another is an Italian film which features Lucian Albrtini, the ever popular "Sansonia," as "The Champion of the Weak." These Italian films have usually much to commend them, and this film is described as a film worthy of the Italian film industry. It shows "Sansonia" in a new role as a worker in a glass factory. His adventures commence from the time when he thrashes the bully of the factory, and throughout the film we have a succession of thrills—a flight on the dizzy heights of a suspension bridge, for instance; a dangerous climb to the top of an old tower and the rescue of his master's child, to mention only a few. The film gives this well known actor an opportunity of showing his acting abilities as well as his nerve in the performance of cinema "stunts," and his performance of a dumb man's recovery of his speech is described as being as remarkable as it is convincing.

GLOBE CINEMA

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present tonight and this week at the Globe Cinema (Sandhurst Road) two powerful, thundering serials simultaneously. The opening 3 Episodes (6 parts 6,000 feet) of the popular serial "The Broken Coin" will be screened. In this serial the universally well-known stars Grace Cunard and Francis Ford perform some very amazing and stupendous stunts. In addition to this serial Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also screen the First Two Episodes—(4 parts, 5,000 feet)—of their entirely new serial "The Death Mask" in 15 Episodes. It is a John D. Tippett, super-serial, featuring the celebrated French Opera Star Marthe Lenclud. It is a baffling, thrilling, mystery serial, never before shown in Bombay. This grand double programme is sure to attract all lovers of serials.

Justice Duckworth has been appointed temporary Additional Judge of the Lower Burma High Court.

THE SIKHS RESOLVE.

TO RESORT TO PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

IN ORDER TO PROTECT THEIR RIGHTS.

NON-PAYMENT OF LAND REVENUE FIRST STEP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 6.

The "Pratap" learns that at a meeting of the Gurudwara Committee held in Takhat Akal Sahib, Amritsar, under the presidentship of Sardar Sunder Singh Ramgharia a resolution was passed declaring that in view of the hostility of officials towards the Gurudwara movement and that the Mahant was being resorted to Gurudwaras of which they had been dispossessed, Sikhs should resort to Passive Resistance in order to protect their rights. It was also decided that a scheme of Passive Resistance should be formulated and placed before the general committee on the 10th May. It is stated that a long list of Sikh Zaildars, Lambardars, and Chowkidars, who are willing to resign their offices on the inauguration of the movement of Passive Resistance has been drawn up and that the non-payment of land revenue will be adopted as the first step in the campaign

APOLLO MILLS.

CAPITAL REDUCED BY HALF.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Apollo Mills, Limited, was held on the 5th of May at 4 p.m. in the rooms of the Company. Mr. A. J. Raymond presiding, when a resolution confirming the reduction of the capital of the company by half was passed.

Mr. Raymond in the course of his address explained the delay for not holding the extraordinary general meeting regarding confirmation of reduction as due to some disapprehension; and moved the following resolution.

That the capital of the company be reduced from Rs. 50 lakhs divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each to Rs. 25 lakhs divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 50 per share.

He, then dilated upon the very good results that the Company had been able to achieve during a short period of 11½ months since the time it was floated. "The Chairman of your Ordinary meeting" proceeded Mr. Raymond which was held on 10th March 1921, placed before you the useful work which the Company did during that period. Suffice it for me to say that during that short period your company was able to earn a sum of Rs. 24,46,226-2-5 as gross profits. Deducting therefrom the Agents' commission which amounted to Rs. 2,44,622-9-10, a balance of Rs. 22,01,603-8-7 was left. Out of this amount there were certain amounts which had to be kept aside for the purpose of income tax, depreciation and other necessary expenses. I have no doubt that you will find that the working of your Company was very satisfactory and your Directors thought that instead of keeping the big capital of Re. 50 lakhs and thus keeping alive the liabilities of the shareholders, it would be most beneficial in your interest that the capital of the company was reduced by half, thereby absolving you from payment of further calls and getting a fully paid share of Rs. 50 each.

He referred to two letters which the Agents had received from two shareholders, and read them to the meeting.

The above resolution was, on being put to the vote declared carried.

The meeting was, then dissolved.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (C.M.S.) GIRGAUM

SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY

English Services:—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.
Marathi Service:—9-30 a.m.

SURAT ANAVIL V. ASRAMA.

STUDENTS' GATHERING.

The second annual gathering of the past and present students of the Anavil Vidyarthi Asrama will meet on the 8th instant at the Asrama Building, Nanpura, Surat. Presence of all those concerned is solicited before Saturday evening.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA

The Twentieth Anniversary of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be celebrated on Sunday next at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Prof. G. Serinzi will preside.

VANJARI CONFERENCE.

The First Session of the All-India Vanjari Conference is to be held to-day and to-morrow at Nasik City under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Laxmanrao Bhagwantrao Ghuge.

WEST-END CINEMA

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present this week at the West-End Cinema (New Churney Road) a Goldwyn Photo-drama "A Perfect Lady" featuring Madge Kennedy. The plot is very humorous and entertaining. It vividly show that in order to reform a town, it is very necessary first of all to reform the reformers of the place. In an American town some of the church-going people form themselves into a "Committee for the Protection of the Morals of the People." These self-appointed Trustees of the Public Morality object to all forms of amusements and recreations, and they go to such ediotic lengths that very funny situations arise. But the grand climax comes when the Chief Trustee turns out to be a libertine. A very ingenuous and novel way is adopted to thoroughly expose his hypocrisy. This is the Drama of a rare type.

A Simla message of May 4 says: Sir Harcourt Butler and staff will leave the Viceregal Lodge, on Thursday (May 5) afternoon.

The Governor of Madras and staff will arrive at the Viceregal Lodge for a short stay on the 23rd May.

NO WATER FOR LAWNS.

COMMISSIONER EMPOWERED TO CUT WATER CONNECTION.

IF RULES WERE INFRINGED.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday Mr. R. P. Mody presiding when the Committee considered two letters from the Commissioner who in view of the present shortage of water in Municipal lakes suggested some immediate steps to be taken to prevent the excessive use of water.

The Commissioner wrote in his first letter:—

"I have the honour to state that in view of the shortage of water in the Municipal Lakes I am of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to prevent the use of water for the upkeep of lawn and shrubberies attached to private gardens, clubs and gymkhanas, etc., and that the Water Charges Rules framed under Section 169 of the Municipal Act and sanctioned under Standing Committee's Resolution No. 12466 of 1921-22 should be amended under the provision of sub-section (2) of the aforesaid section of the Municipal Act I have, therefore, to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the amended draft rules being brought into force in lieu of the rules sanctioned under Resolution No. 12466 of 16th March 1921. When these rules are passed notices will be issued to the parties concerned drawing their attention to the fact that water is not allowed to be used for lawns and shrubberies and any one found infringing these conditions will be liable to have their water-supply cut off under Section 279 (1) (d) of the Municipal Act. In this connection I have the honour to inform the Standing Committee that the grass and shrubs in the public gardens belonging to the Corporation have for some time past been watered once a day only. In the case of semi-public institutions such as clubs and gymkhanas I desire to enforce at least a similar measure of economy. The case of private residences stands on a different footing and it is obvious y necessary that the owners of private gardens should be prevented during the period of great scarcity from using the large quantities of pipe water necessary for the proper preservation of grass plots and shrubberies. The amount required for flower beds is much smaller and I do not propose to prohibit the use of water for such purposes at present."

Subsequently the Commissioner wrote:—

"I have the honour to refer to my letter No. M. W/130/A dated the 4th May 1921, and to say that since writing the letter I have had further discussion with the Hydraulic Engineer and also correspondence with the Municipal Solicitors as to the most suitable conditions which can be laid down under Section 169 (2) of the Municipal Act for the use of water in order to ensure strict economy. As a result of this discussion I am of opinion that the restrictions proposed in my previous letter are hardly adequate to meet the situation and I therefore now recommend that he following be substituted for the proposed alteration in Rule 1 of the Water Charges Rules:—

"And for promises in respect of which the Commissioner may determine to charge by a measurement in view of the present necessity for limiting the quantity to be used for all purposes, the Standing Committee under Section 169 (2) of the said Act hereby prescribe the following conditions viz. that the water shall not be used in excess of an average of 30 gallons per day per head of population ordinarily resident on the promises or of such amount as the Municipal Commissioner on consideration of the special circumstances in each case may by order direct.

I believe that if this proposal is approved it will make it possible to take action in a number of cases of metered promises which at present consume more than their fair share of the available supply."

POWERS OF COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner made a further statement before the Committee in the course of which he explained the suggestions and said that if the Standing Committee approved of the suggestions he had made he would take action upon it and if he found that there was wastage of water at any place he would however, take such action only after giving a warning. The action would only apply to metered premises. Thirty gallons per head per day was the approximate share of the supply to each person and any body infringing that ruling of the Standing Committee would be liable to have his water connection cut.

Replying to the chairman, the Commissioner said he did not take any step before because he had no legal power to do so.

Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy enquired if it would be a practicable proposition, and the Commissioner emphatically replied in the affirmative.

The Chairman observed that the success of the proposition lay in cooperation of the public. If they wanted to allow some people to water their shrubberies and lawns why should they not allow sufficient water for the household use of others? He was of the opinion that there should not be brought any complication in their Uniform Rules. In one case water was wanted for domestic purposes, while in the other for luxuries and therefore, they should see to it.

Mr. Baman Behram agreed with the chairman.

Mr. R. B. Mantri enquired if it was a temporary arrangement; the Commissioner replyed that it was so, but he could not say how long it would remain in force.

Again replying to Mr. Mantri the Commissioner said that the Commissioner would have the power to cut the water connection with the sanction of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Mantri thought that would require a good deal of time for the Commissioner to write to the Standing Committee and then to secure sanction. It would be easier to make an appeal to the public instead of sending the Commissioner's staff to take a census of residents and detect the wastage of water.

The Committee after some discussion agreed to the suggestion made by the Commissioner in his second letter with the addition of the following words namely:—that such water shall not be used for the up-keep of lawns and shrubberies and fountains of any description etc.

A MAGISTRATE OUTWITTED.

HOW PROHIBITORY ORDER WAS DISOBEYED.

KHATAULI MEETING HELD AT SAKAUTI.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, May 5.

The Khatauli Khilafat Conference was notified for twenty days and was to be held on the 1st and 2nd May under the Presidentship of Mr. Haji Mohamed Husain, the Provincial Secretary. On the 1st, when the President-elect arrived at Khatauli, he found that the meeting was prohibited under sec. 144 within 5 miles and it was notified only in the night. The people were determined to hold the meeting and it was decided to hold it at Jansath, nine miles from Khatauli at 2 p.m.

The people started for Jansath and began to collect there. Mr. Haji Mohamed Hussain, President, reached there at noon. It was the hottest day of the season and a furious hot wind was blowing. Just then it was rumoured that it was being notified by beat of drum that the meeting should not be held. The President wrote to the Tahsildar and police that if an actual order was not served he would hold the meeting. But in the meantime a sub-inspector brought a written order of prohibition by the Magistrate and served on the President, prohibiting holding the meeting or speaking within five miles for one month. In reply, he wrote that the order was illegal and unjustified, but as a non-violent worker he would abide by it under protest. The people were determined to hold the meeting, but now it could not be held within fourteen miles. Therefore it was decided hold the Conference at Sakauti, fourteen miles from Jansath.

SCENE OF ENTHUSIASM.

On the 4th evening Sakauti, a lonely spot and roadside station, was the scene of great enthusiasm. The people from Muzaffarnagar and Meerut districts and neighbouring villages flocked to the meeting. The Khatauli people made all arrangements in a grove and the Conference began at 5. The President, Mr. Haji Mohamed, delivered a speech. Others also addressed the people. The Conference ended at two in the morning. Resolutions confirming the All-India Khilafat resolutions were passed.

BOMBAY CO PERATIVE DISPENSARY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—With a view to meet the requirements of the lower middle and the poorer classes of Bombay, who cannot afford to pay money for the physicians and specialists in the event of their unfortunate sickness or ill-health of their wives and children, may I take the liberty to suggest for the kind approval of the leaders of all shades of opinion, in Bombay, to start The "Bombay Cooperative Dispensary Pharmacy" with Indian Shareholders, Indian Management and for benefiting the general public. The "Cooperative Dispensary will be started in Bombay with thirty local centres; and its share-capital will be only ten lakhs divided into forty thousand shares of Rs. twenty-five each; out of the total number of shares, twenty thousand will be set apart for the Non-taxpaying clerical community and the labouring classes and will pay only five rupees per share, by one rupee monthly instalment system; and the balance will be treated as "uncalled reserve". While the rest twenty thousand shares will be fully paid up; and will be specially reserved for the Employers of labour and Proprietors and Agents of Mills, Factories, Printing presses, workshops and for *traders* and *Indian Merchants*. In short, the "Bombay Cooperative Dispensary and Pharmacy" will be duly registered under the Cooperative II of 1912 and Section 9. The Cooperative shareholders will be entitled to get a moderate dividend every year, in spite of the innumerable advantages to the members and non-members also. The chief promoters of this pioneer movement are mostly medical practitioners using Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic Medicines. The main object of the Cooperative Dispensary will be to encourage Ayurvedic and Homeopatic medicines for women and children as they are considered to be very effective if properly examined and treated. The medicine charges will be only two Annas a day with, or without consulting and visiting charges. There will be day and night dispensaries, under the control and supervision of an Advisory Board and Board of Control consisting of Indian medical practitioners, with a competent staff of compounders and medical students as Volunteers stationed at each centre for shift work. In short the subscribed capital of the "Cooperative Dispensary and Sitaram Pharmacy" will be only Rs. ten lakhs, with six lakhs of Rs. as "paid up" capital, and Rs. four lakhs as "uncalled reserve". The shareholders will be at liberty to donate the dividend granted, to the "Poor Patient's Relief Fund", without losing a far thing from the invested sum in their shareholdings. This pioneer movement will certainly be an instructive development of Cooperation in India, for training Indians in the practical stage of self-Government of the Institution, by Indians and for Indians. This will be a democratic concern, in Bombay, working on the principle of each for all and all for each and basedon the system of Cooperative philanthropy. May I therefore appeal to the leaders of Bombay, to kindly take the lead, to strive for the progress of India and for the health and happiness of the people, with that spirit of fellow-feeling and goodness of heart for mutual welfare?—Yours, etc.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 7, 1921.

THE CHOICE OF VIOLENCE.

The outcry among Anglo-Indians and Co-operators over the unfortunate and tragic affair at Malegaon, and their unanimity in ascribing that occurrence to the organised movement of non-violent non-cooperation of which Mahatma Gandhi is the guiding spirit, shows how vehement is the demand for violence among the men who claim to be the greatest advocates of law and order. Whether it is possible or not for a vast national movement to remain absolutely non-violent under provokation for an indefinite period of time may be doubtful, but we can honestly say that hitherto the organised non-cooperation movement in India is absolutely non violent under provokation and its members have shown perfect self-restraint and seem to us capable even of the supreme sacrifice. The Government officials who desire a good excuse for using violence against them have to go outside the organised movement to find any pretext for repression whatsoever. The organisation is spreading very rapidly; but there still remain vast multitudes who, sympathising passionately with the objects of the movement, are still untouched by its religious spirit and its discipline. These outsiders are treated by the Government officials—particularly subordinate officials—as non-cooperators, and they resent such treatment as a non-cooperator, who has traced his life himself to meet it, cannot do. That is where the danger to law and order comes in, and also the fear of anarchy; the danger and the fear both vanish when the leaders of the organised movement get a chance of instructing the people and imbibing them with notions of self-discipline. That is what Gandhi meant when saying that he would pursue the movement even at the risk of anarchy. That risk is really from the side of Government officials who seek to stop the peaceful organisation of a movement which is the reverse of anarchy. The national upheaval will go on; no power on earth can stop it. The choice before the Government is between the organised national movement and an ever increasing growth of sporadic violence, i.e., anarchy. The organised movement is the sole alternative to violence; if Government chooses to suppress it, then it chooses violence. The position of the Muslims in the non-cooperation movement is depicted by opponents of that movement as obscure. It is obscure only by misrepresentation, being in part most simple, clear, and honest. The British Government, having shown itself a treacherous and cruel enemy to Islam, it is the duty of every loyal Musulman to wage Jihad against that Government. The term "Jihad" is in the vulgar mind restricted to violent warfare. It properly denotes the whole endeavour of the Muslim for good against evil, beginning with the conquest of a man's own lusts. It cannot include murder, seditious plotting of any kind of dubious or evil action. Therefore, as far as violent methods are concerned, the Muslims are restricted by their sacred law to open, honourable war. But other methods are included in the term "Jihad." Every prophet waged Jihad in one form or another. The Jihad of Jesus (upon whom be peace), the prophet of a subject race which was not in a position to wage honourable war, was non-violent non-cooperation. The Jihad of Moses (upon whom be peace) whose people were enslaved and in a foreign land took the form of emigration to another country. The Jihad of Muhammad (may God bless and keep him) partook of all three kinds. For thirteen years at Mecca he followed faithfully the way of Jesus; then when persecution grew too strong he emigrated with his people; and then when he at last possessed a little army and could wage an open war, and not until then, he had to fight. When *the British failed to keep the solemn* promises which they had made to Muslims in the time of war and it became evident that one chief object of the war had been to humiliate Islam and reduce *the Muslims of the .ill then independent* Muslim Empire to dependence upon Christian Powers, the Indian Muslims saw how they had been deceived. They saw that the Turks had waged a true Jihad for the defence of Islam against the designs of the Allies, and that their poor misguided soldiers who had died for England in the war had died the death of worse than infidels, of traitors to Islam. According to the sacred law, to submit to England was to acquiesce in her misdeeds. From the moment that her treachery was seen it was Jihad for every Muslim worthy of the name against the British Government. In the minds of the vulgar the term "Jihad" has, as we have said, become identified with violence, even, strange to say, sporadic violence like the running amok of frenzied individuals. The only violence which can be included in the term "Jihad" is honourable war waged in defence of the oppressed with due respect for all non-combatants and public wealth, and strict observance of Islamic laws of war, which are exceedingly human. And honourable warfare is not in the power of subject peoples. The example of the Prophet must be followed; but not the example of the sovereign of Medina who conquered a small portion of Arabia and subdued the rest by the mere rumour of his righteousness. The example of the subject and persecuted reformer of the early years at Mecca alone was serviceable in the present case; and that is the example of another prophet, Jesus Christ, who is the prophet of a subject people for all time. All praise to those good Muslims and that good Hindu who saw this truth shine out from the Coran and led the Indian Muslims to espouse Non-violent Non-cooperation, the only warfare lawful to them in the circumstances, openly and honestly against the British Government. They have done angelic service to their brethren, who but for such right guidance might in ignorance have made sporadic risings and murdered individuals, doing no good but bringing shame upon Islam, thinking to gain paradise and really losing it thereby. Here too the organised movement is the sole alternative to violence. If the Government repress it they are choosing violence. The Indian Muslims naturally wish that they were not a subject people; they wish that it were in their power to go to war with England; and Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali say so frankly, but it is not at present in their power to go to war and while that is the case they are bound by their religious obligations faithfully to pursue the policy of non-violent non-cooperation as the Prophet did for thirteen years of hardship. The Ali Brothers and Mahatma Gandhi are non-conspirators. They are as open as the day, too open and high-minded ever to take rank with politicians of the breed now ruling England, who are born conspirators. Sooner or later, if England persists in her anti-Muslim policy, the Muslims will not fight without Allies in Asia and in Europe. The Ali Brothers and Mahatma Gandhi, we ourselves, all the Khilafat workers in the country, are trying to prevent that; and if the Government of India espoused our cause whole-heartedly it could be prevented and England might recover her good name in Asia. A Government official gave it recently as his opinion that a bullet was the thing for everyone of us. The petty Government official seldom thinks. Possessed with power and guide he takes the tyrants' course and so, quite naturally, without thinking, chooses violence, which in the present state of India leads at once to anarchy, which has in turn to be repressed, with bad results in bitter memories. If every petty despot under Government—Indian as well as English—were put in jail to-day, India would be better governed and much happier.

FIDDLING FOR TIME.

At the last meeting of the Legislative Assembly, the Home Member was good enough to announce that the Andamans would be abandoned as a penal settlement and that the convicts doomed to endure that domicile of death, would be transferred to establishments in India. There was, however, the sinister proviso "gradually" governing the ultimate execution of the decision. During the last two years we had some disclosures of the condition of the Andamans, a place as dear to the bureaucracy as Siberia was to the Tsars. The Report of the Indian Jails Committee has a chapter on Transportation and the Andamans, which describes the scourge of the settlement and condemns, as far as official language can, the jail discipline affected by the lion-tamers in charge of the islands. Both on grounds *of climate and the bad* "social conditions" prevailing, the Committee admit that the colonisation has been a failure. *No kind of reformatory influence* whatever was conceded to the derelicts cast on *the island, for the penology behind* was not that of redemption or mercy but of vindictiveness and segregation. We ask readers to realise to themselves the horrid grind and moral degradation of a prisoner, who, in the apologetic language of the Committee, is doomed to the following treatment: "The convict was placed in barrack where he was liable to find himself brought into close communication with men corrupted by their experiences in the settlement or by lives they had lived before their conviction. After living for some *ten years in the society of such prisoners, deprived of all religious and improving influences, guided and guarded almost entirely by convict officers without even the inducement to reformation* which is supplied by the revision system in the Indian jails, it is not surprising that by the time a convict reached the stage at which he became a self-supporter, he had in a great proportion of cases become thoroughly demoralised." Italics are ours. Even a saint subjected to the loathsome and degrading ordeal for ten years must emerge as a wreck almost beyond redemption. What then of humbler human material exposed to the foulness and corruption of such life? With the moral preparation described above, the convict becomes ready for self-improvement. We describe the later process in the words of the Committee: "The convict was then released into a community in which there was not more than one woman to six men, and in which all the restraints supplied by the caste-system were absent. He was still without any moral guidance and without any of the domestic and family influences which to a large part of mankind supply the chief inducements of respectable conduct. The public opinion, round him was thoroughly corrupt and if by this time he retained any desire to live a moral life, he received no assistance from the system in which he found himself." The colonisation scheme is one of the unknown scandals of bureaucratic ruthlessness in India. Human beings are treated as so many units of moral corruption and urged to wallow in degradation. What have officials and the Home Department to say in reply to the indictment? To them the problem bore no human values, for they were commissioned to govern the people of the land, and the pious communicants of the Church became simply insensitive to the wrongs for which they were responsible. Now that the skeleton has been dragged out of the cupboard, they are unblushing and mechanical with schemes of gradual abolition.

The Government have with them more details of the infamy of the Andamans settlement, but they are anxious to hide them while lending a helping hand for the suppression of the scandal. The following notice will show that officials are not in a hurry about putting an end to the iniquitous system they have been nourishing for decades:—

NOTICE.

Dated Port Blair, the 15th April, 1921.

As orders have now come from the Government of India to the effect that the Andamans is to be gradually abandoned as a Penal Settlement, I publish the following remarks for general information.

It is recognised that the final abandonment will not take place for a long time as jail accommodation has to be found or created in the various Provinces of India. So far the orders are only tentative pending further inquiries but it may be assumed that female convicts, who are not self-supporters, will be sent back to India shortly and probably the convicts whom we classify as seditious. No more convicts will be sent here from India and Burma unless (sic) the Provinces have no room in their jails, so the Penal Settlement will probably dwindle down through deaths, releases, and such transfers as may be made from time to time. It is unlikely, however, that there will be any *general* transfer of convicts back to India jails for some time owing to the want of accommodation.

(Sd.) H. C. BEADON,
Chief Commissioner.

Just fancy the cold-blooded deliberation with which Colonel Beadon talks of the Settlement being expected to dwindle down through such normal occurrences as "death, releases and such transfers as may be made from time to time"! It is also understood that his expert is of the view that total abandonment is ill-advised, as that cesspool of iniquity is in his judgment amenable to improvement. And the Home Member's insistence on the word "gradual"—a term of geological import when officials ask for special duration of time—makes us feel alarmed at prospective dilatoriness. "Where is the money?" "Where is the space?" "Where are the officials?": These are pleasant questions to fling in the face of people who plead for mercy and our little Tsars enjoy discomfiting people with conundrums of the kind. India has the means and power of reclaiming these human derelicts manufactured through *years of bureaucratic industry. Costlier* and more difficult problems have been solved in twenty-four hours in this country, and if the Home Department is going to say ditto to Colonel Beadon or to carry *a long correspondence over that gentle*man's opinions of local reform, the problem will lie shelved with the label "gradually" to silence critics.

From the strictly official point of view the Andamans have a traditional sanctity, for offenders are so far away that they are out of all bother and lost to the people, lost as the dead. But they are living as creatures of flesh and blood like ourselves exposed to corruption and subjected to cruelty, without the hope of redemption. The word "gradually" has played havoc with life and goodwill in this country, and we wish that people, negotiating for compacts, realised the fact and asked for a fixity of time. "Gradual" Self-Government is all right, but the same thing within a fixed limit of time is infinitely safer. "Gradual" transfer of the convicts of the Settlement looks well, but a stipulation of, say, within one year, would be vastly safer—because the execution of it lies with prejudiced and slow-moving functionaries like Colonel Beadon. Certain of our legislators have inspected our Northern Frontiers and formed their opinion on military defence, opinion whose value may become visible in another twelve months. The Andamans problem is less abstruse for their understanding. Can they not have a cruise of inspection on their own account and urge the Government to reclaim their perishing countrymen? They may do so much, for charity! The abomination ought to be ended.

Notes of the Day.

Commercial Fairness.

According to Reuter, over a hundred firms of British exporters to India passed a resolution "reiterating their emphatic condemnation of the demand for concession by traders in India", and expressing the opinion that India's future trade relations with Britain would be gravely jeopardised by the irregular and illegal attitude of the representative associations of the various markets. Those good souls who were party to the passing of the resolution, seemed to be ignorant of the fact that merchants and dealers in India have never failed to recognize their obligations. What they have demanded all along is that those who control the financial destinies of India should likewise recognize their solemn obligations and carry out the undertaking given to the country. And this just demand has never yet been met and on the contrary we have official spokesmen repudiating a solemn undertaking given by the Government that the exchange shall not go below 2 shillings. Due to various causes, the most important among which is the misguided action of the Government in selling a vast amount of reverse councils, the country has been forced to the verge of a financial debacle. Trade has become disorganized and the confidence of the public has been rudely shattered. The situation that has arisen calls for something more than ignorant and wholesale condemnation of Indian dealers for things over which they have no control, and which, it is suspected generally, have been forced on them in the interests of Britain, her trade and finances. The agitation of British firms, in the circumstances, does not speak much for their sense of commercial fairness, which demands that any obligations should be mutually respected and that no one party should be coerced in the interests of the other.

Killing Time.

The local Publicity Bureau might better employ its time than in purveying stale news, and that too in a highly coloured form, of the kind it supplied to the local press on Thursday, relating to some commotion which occurred at the recent anniversary celebration of the Pritham Dharma Sabha of Shikarpur. After giving a lurid account of what had occurred—or rather what the informant of the Bureau imagines had occurred, the Bureau gravely proceeded to tell us that "six of the mob" who had been arrested by the police, "are now in custody." Obviously, the Bureau is unaware that twelve days ago all those arrested at Shikarpur had been unconditionally released. We might also tell the lotus-eaters of the Bureau that prior to the release of these persons the Collector openly declared to a gathering of local citizens that "after a thorough investigation he and the District Superintendent of Police had arrived at the conclusion that the riot was not premeditated but was the result of momentary excitement." The Collector, of course, could not openly throw overboard the police and had to find some excuse for their bungling in the matter of the arrests. A glance at the names of the men whom these "guardians of peace" laid hands on is enough to show that there was good reason for local officialdom to drop these men like hot potatoes. They were Swami Prayag Bharati, Vice-President, Congress Committee, Seth Chanshamdas, Secretary, Congress Committee, Seth Tikamdas, Mr. Ramchand (son of Mr. Virumal, Editor of "Sindhi") and two respectable boys. These were the persons whom the veracious police accused of hooliganism and dacoity! The Publicity Bureau has woke up rather late in the day to be of any help to the discredited and discomfitured police of Sind. Better luck next time!

RIOT IN POLISH SILESIA

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED.

CAUSE OF DISTURBANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, May 4.

Berlin.—A grave insurrection has broken out in the Polish part of Upper Silesia and the Interallied Commission has proclaimed Martial Law throughout the great part of Upper Silesia, and has ordered tanks and troops to concentrate in the principal centres of disorder. It appears that on the occasion of the Polish National Feast-Day, the insurgents crossed the frontier and occupied Beuthen, Kattowitz and Tarnowitz, where a serious shooting occurred and a number of bridges on the Oppeln railway were destroyed.

Another report declares that the German Plebiscite Police have been engaged in a fierce fighting with 20,000 insurgents.

POLISH OUTBREAK IN SILESIA.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE DISPUTED AREA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The British telegrams state that the Polish outbreak in Upper Silesia occurred on the night of May 2nd on the eastern border of Upper Silesian industrial area and in the region of Pless and Rybnik. The insurgents captured most of Rybnik. Several soldiers in Polish uniforms participated. A number of Italian officers and men were wounded and a British police officer was taken prisoner but was subsequently released. It appears that the allied troops have recaptured Tarnowitz. The Polish troops are still fighting rebels in Kattowitz. The British official circles view the movement very seriously. The movement is considered to be a determined and systematic attempt to anticipate the decision of the Supreme Council by forcibly seizing the disputed areas.

AUSTRALIANS Vs. LIONEL'S XI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

Only twelve minutes' play were possible at the Old Buckingham Hall to-day when the Australians engaged on a match with Mr. Lionel Robinson's XI. The Australians had scored eighteen runs without loss when the rain stopped the play.

DAVIS TENNIS CUP.

CHANGES IN THE TEAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LOTDON, May 4.

Kingscote has withdrawn from the Davis Cup Team and Gordon Lowe has been selected for the team. Lowe and Crawley will probably play in the Singles and Lycett and Woosnam in the Doubles.

AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MR. BAERLEN WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

In Challenge Round of Amateur Tennis Championship at Queens Club to-day Baerlein beat Cutting 6/3, 6/4, 6/4.

Mr. E. M. Baerlein thus retain the title he first earned in 1921. In 1913 it was morested from him by Hon. N. S. Lytton but in 1914 he regained it when he beat Mr J. Crane by three sets to love; 18 games to 5. From 1915-1919 there was no Championship but in 1920 Mr. Baerlein maintained the title.

NOTICES SERVED ON 10 LEADERS.

AND HURRIEDLY WITHDRAWN.

(Associated Press.)

CHITTAGONG, May 5.

There was a complete change in the situation here yesterday and in the evening, in consequence of a satisfactory settlement arrived at, the strike which had been in progress for more than a fortnight, was declared at an end. On Tuesday night, a big meeting was held to protest against the notices served on ten leaders, prohibiting meetings and processions and a complete hartal was called for the following day, and in consequence work in the town yesterday was at a standstill, every branch of activity being affected. The vessels in the port were deserted, the municipal water-workers stopped, the vehicular traffic was suspended, the shops were closed, the Indian section of the running staff on the railway remained idle, and even domestic servants were in some cases affected. Volunteers of the District Congress Committee, however, drew water in buckets for the benefit of patients in the General Hospital at Laldighi.

Orders under Section 144 were followed by an issue of summons on the leaders under sections 143 and 188, but immediately afterwards the President of the District Congress Committee received a request from the Collector for a conference. Meanwhile, it was announced that the demands of the B.O.C. Employees' Union would be accepted and that there would be no victimisation on account of the strike that day. Orders, which had been passed upon the leaders, were withdrawn in the afternoon, and in the evening, strike was called off amid great rejoicing.

GERMAN INDEMNITY.

INDIA'S CLAIM.

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGES ITS VALIDITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 3.

Replying to Sir J. D. Rees in the House of Commons, Mr. Montagu stated that the Imperial Government allowed the validity of the Indians' claim to a share of the indemnity from Germany as a Member of the League of Nations. The amount was now being discussed.

MR. MUHAMED ALI AGAIN.

QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Replying in the House of Commons to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he had been informed by a telegram that the Government of India were giving their attention to the statement by Mr. Muhamed Ali at Madras that the Ali Brothers would help Afghanistan if she came to India to fight the British Government.

I. M. S. OFFICERS.

HOW THEY CAN APPEAL UNDER ARMY ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Replying to Major Glyn in the House of Commons Mr. Montagu stated that he was advised that Officers of the Indian Medical Service were not entitled to appeal under section 42 of the Army Act, but were entitled to appeal to the Governor-General under section 180 (2) of the Act. If they were dissatisfied with his orders, they might then appeal to the Secretary of State for India, and, through him to the King.

RAILWAY BILL.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVT. AND RLY. COY.'S EMBODIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

In the course of an important announcement bearing on the future of British Railways in the House of Commons Sir Eric Geddes stated that the agreement between the Government and the Railway Companies was embodied in the new Railway Bill, which would also provide for the grouping of Railways. The Bill was already widely endorsed by all the interests concerned.

CABLE ITEMS

About five hundred clerks employed in the office of the Census Superintendent, Madras, went on strike on the plea that their salary was incommensurate with the work they were asked to turn out.—(A. P.)

The next session of the Madras Educational Conference will be held at Palghat between the 12th and 14th instant, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presiding.—(A. P.)

"GAZETTE OF INDIA"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 6.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. M Anderson 1/109th Infantry appointed Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. T. Marten I.C.S. Census Commissioner has four months leave. Major R. S. Townshend I.M.S. is temporarily posted to Delhi. Major F. P. Mackee, I.M.S., Bacteriological Department is posted to Assam. Major G. G. Jolly I.M.S., becomes Officiating Health Officer, Delhi.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. R. Rau to be Assistant Secretary to Government of India. Mr. C. V. Subramanyair Ayyar, Government Examiner, Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways has leave for three months.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Pearls imported pierced are exempted from import duty. Mr. R. W. Hanson Postmaster General is posted to United Provinces and Mr. J. R. P. Booth to Central Circle.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt A. B. Lodge, 2nd Batt Guides, becomes Adjutant, South Waziristan Constabulary. Mr. H. A. H. Scott, North India Salt, appointed Commandant, Kohat Levies. Capt E. H. V. Hodge, I.M.S., becomes Agency Surgeon, Bhopal, and Major W. H. Pierpont, I.M.S., Agency Surgeon, Bundelkhand.

INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Lt.-Col. H. M. Alexander appointed Deputy Chief Controller, Surplus Stores and Deputy Secretary to Government of India. Mr. D. N. Wadia B.Sc. appointed Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India. Mr. B. E. G. Eddis appointed a member of Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. Willis. Mr. D. Penman appointed Principal, School of Mines and Geology.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway administration has offered two posts of assistant traffic superintendents to Indians and the local Government, which has been requested to recommend candidates, has invited applications.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

UNANIMITY AMONGST ALLIES.

AMOUNT OF INDEMNITY TO BE LEVIED.

HOW GERMANY MUST PAY IT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

A communiqué states that the Supreme Council sat for five hours this afternoon and reached a complete agreement upon the substance of communication to be sent to Germany. The Drafting Committee is drawing up a protocol to-night and the protocol will be despatched not later than May 6th. The German reply is due at the latest by midnight, May 12th.

Germany has to pay a hundred million sterling annually, *plus* twenty-five per cent. export tax and also 6 750 million sterling in bonds now, and in due course bearing five per cent. interest with the sinking fund of one per cent.

It is estimated that each series of bonds will be redeemed in 37 years from the date of issue, interest being chargeable to the customs or other revenues, which are acceptable to the Reparations Commission. The bonds will be distributed to the Allies in the proportions already fixed. 600 millions of the aforementioned bonds are to be issued now, and 1,900 in November and the balance of 4,250 millions will be issued in accordance with Germany's capacity to pay, of which the standard will be the revenue derived from twenty-five per cent. export tax. The amount required for the service of twenty-five hundred millions worth of bonds issued now and in November will be 150 millions. If the hundred millions annuity and the export tax exceed the current interest requirements, further bonds will be issued to absorb the surplus. An additional one per cent. export tax, making the total of twenty-six per cent., will be charged and earmarked as interest on the unissued bonds.

250 millions due to Belgium in respect of the war expenditure borrowed from the Allies and to be discharged by Germany is included in the total of the foregoing bonds.

RESULT OF CONFERENCE.

ALLIED STATESMEN HIGHLY SATISFIED.

"BONDS—INTERNATIONAL MONEY OF FUTURE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

With regard to the proposed measures to be taken against Germany it may be recalled that the Treaty provides for fifteen years' occupation of the Rhineland, but the new terms extend the period indefinitely until Germany pays in full, and, further, if the occupation of the Ruhr fails to bring the Germans to their senses, the Naval penalties are likely to include the anchoring of warships in Hamburg-Lubeck, Stettin and Bremen Harbours with their crews patrolling the quays to enforce customs.

The Allied statesmen are highly satisfied with the results of the Conference. The scheme for payment by Germany through guaranteed bonds was mainly the work of Mr. Churchill and M. Loucheur. The French Circles have full confidence in this scheme and M. Loucheur declared yesterday that the bonds would be International money of the future.

HAS GERMANY MADE NEW OFFER?

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

A Berlin message states it is officially denied that Germany has made a new offer to Allies.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

INSPECTOR SHOT DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

The Sinn Feiners at Glasgow to-day attacked the Police who were escorting a van to prison. The Inspector was shot dead and a detective wounded. The assailants have escaped.

NUMBER OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 4.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Macnamara announced that 2,263,350 unemployed registered on April 22nd.

"INHUMAN AND CRIMINAL."

FIRING AT NAGPUR.

CONGRESS ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 5.

The Congress Enquiry Commission examined Mr. N. R. Alekar, pleader, who referring to the disturbance in the compound of the District court stated that Mr. Armstrong, District Superintendent of Police, spoke to him that he was going to fire, but witness asked him not to do anything of the kind as people were absolutely calm.

Replying to Mr. Deshpande, witness stated that he was preaching peaceful non-violence, and he once told the Deputy Commissioner that if he would shoot one he would tell people to be quiet.

Replying to Mr. Golwalkar, witness stated that the Central Provinces led the temperance movement and the leaders' lectures had a chastening effect on the people, who were imbued with the real spirit of non-violence. Witness further stated that he did not know any Non-Cooperation was concerned with the breaking of liquor shops on the 27th March last, and he did not know if it was mob who broke Liquor shops. Witness further stated that Non-Cooperation would strengthen the spirit and body even.

Replying to Mr. Deshpande, witness stated that antidrink was not specially mentioned in the Non-Cooperation. Anti-drink was begun even before Congress and really it was a very old movement.

Replying to Mr. Baptista, witness stated that it was a absolutely wrong for Government to think that their inward motive in the temperance movement was to hit the Government revenue.

Replying to Mr. Deshmukh, witness stated that, comparing the figures, the Central Provinces stood first in boycotting councils and better intellect of the Central Provinces was outside the council. Witness further stated that Nationalists were strong enough to put any body in the council, but their party did not put a "chamar."

The Commission further examined Shaik Jamal, Narayan Maroti Koshit, Fazal Mohamed and other witnesses to corroborate Sub-Inspector Attaulakhan's firing near the Rajaram Theatre, where one Harischandra aged 16 was fired while fetching water from the nearest pipe, and to support the statement that Udyaram (whom the Police wanted to arrest) was not among the mob who destroyed liquor shops.

Mr. Ramchandra Shrawan Borikar stated that he showed marks of blood in Udyaram's house where a buck shot was fiirst fired by Attaulakhan. To support his statement a small piece of bamboo matting containing blood stains was produced before the members of the commission.

Dr. Harda's stated that he had inspected the blood stains on the spot. Replying to Mr. Baptista, witness stated that it would not be inconsistent to say that it was human old blood, and he was positive that it was old blood. Witness further stated that the nature of bullets extracted from wounds were expansile.

MR. BOBADE'S SUMMING UP.

Mr. Bobade, in summing up the case, thanked the members and President for the patient hearing, and said that he referred to all events, facts and political occurrences, and incidents bearing on the general situation, and showing the auracratic temperament then prevailing. Mr. Bobade argued that the Nationalists' programme was legal and constitutional. It was a quiet peaceful mob who had no stones and *lathies*, as alleged. The mob contained of women and children, who were all sight seers. Referring to Udayram's incident there was no sufficient reason to fire. With the Medical evidence before the members, it was conclusive that it was human blood. Udayram was never arrested and he never escaped from the custody of police after being handcuffed. There was no justification to take a large force of armed and unarmed police with a European Magistrate, and it was done simply to provoke the naturally peaceful people. There was a standing animus against Udayram. The arrests of 30 persons on the night of 27th March were reckless. It was the policy of Government. There was absolutely no justification for Mr. Armitage to order firing. After the motor bus conveying Mr. Armitage and his parity left, Sub-Inspector Attaulakhan and his party were left behind and Mr Attaulakhan's subsequent firing on innocent people was inhumane and more than criminal. Mr. Bobade appealed that with the evidence and facts before the Commission full justice should be done to people.

A vote of thanks was proposed and the garlanding of the members and the President of the commission brought the proceedings to a close.

6 NON-COOPERATORS SENTENCED AT GAYA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, May 5.

It is reported that at Gaya six non-co-operators were prosecuted for criminal intimidation and assault, and were convicted to three months rigorous imprisonment.

A correspondent says that the Magistrate condemned the cries of "Gandhiki Jai" by the mob outside as the contempt of court.

WOOD PULP FOR PAPER MAKING.

INDIA CAN SUPPLY WHOLE WORLD.

MR. RAITT BEFORE ROYAL ART SOCIETY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

Mr. Raitt, the Indian Government Cellulose expert in the course of an address to the Royal Society of Arts, referred to the dearness of newsprint owing to the reduced supply of wood. He estimated the world's consumption of paper at twelve million tons per year and said that investigations by the Indian Forest Research Institute showed that only two vegetable substances were economically valuable for paper-making, namely, bamboo and savannah grasses.

Mr. Raitt was of opinion that Burma, Bengal and South-West India could produce ten million tons of bomboo plup a year, and Assam three million tons of savannah grass plup, and, therefore, India could produce enough plup for the whole world.

There were prospects, he said, of the bamboo unbleached plup being delivered in the United Kingdom at a cost of from 16 to 18 pounds sterling per ton.

FRACAS BETWEEN JEWS & ARABS.

90 KILLED AND 227 WOUNDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 3.

The High Commissioner of Palestine telegraphs that a Labour meeting in the Jewish suburbs of Jaffa on May 1st was disturbed by the Jewish Communists, who were driven back and waxed sullen. An affray in the Jewish quarter ensued, in which many Jews and some Moslems were killed. Troops were summoned and order was restored, but a disturbance again broke out in the morning, and resulted in the death of several Jews and Moslems. Additional troops and the police restored order. Altogether 30 Jews and 10 Arabs were killed and 170 Jews and 57 Arabs were treated in the various hospitals for wounds.

The troops did not need to fire and the proclamation of Martial Law was unnecessary. 96 arrests were made. The rest of the country was quiet.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

OPENING OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 3.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in England, which opened at Newcastle to-day, is of vast importance for two reasons: firstly, because of the proposals to admit women to the eldership and to authorise women "of gifts and consecration" to give addresses in the church and, secondly, owing to the fact that the Archbishop of York addressed the Assembly and was accorded a remarkable ovation when he submitted the Bishop of Lambeth's appeal for the re-union of churches.

He repudiated the idea of absorbing the Free Church and said that the Bishops thought the Free Churchmen could accept the Nicene Creed, Communion and Sacrament.

The Moderator of the Assembly is Mr. Barclay of Formosa.

VASANT VYAKHAN MALA.

"OUR EDUCATIONAL IDEALS."

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 4.

The eighth lecture in the Vasant Vyakhan Mala was delivered to-day by Prof. N. N. Godbole of the Benares Hindu University, the subject being "our educational ideals and the lessons from Japan."

The speaker started with a broad review of the educational systems prevalent in the foremost European Nations. Germany, he said, was the first nation that thought out the question of national education in its true sense. Patriotism was the pivot upon which the whole educational system of Prussia was based. The reason for our special need to learn lesson from Japan was, the speaker said, the close similarity between the conditions of Japan and those of our country to-day. Simplicity, devotion to teachers, and love for learning—these have been the ancient Hindu ideals of education. In the opinion of the speaker, these ideals must undergo due change. National education to him meant a full and unrestricted development of a Natnon's intellect.

FREE AND COMPULSORY.

Eduction must be given under the most "free and native atmosphere". In every civilized nation, primary education is made both free and compulsory. India alone is the unfortunate exception. The speaker next suggested conscription. That, he said, would surely develop the physique of the students.

Proceeding, the speaker said, religious education was also the need of the day. But moral education, according to him would be a fit and convenient substitute for religious education which, he said, has made the Indians rather over-hospitable. That English should be the medium of insstruction, was both awkward and absurd. In conclusion, he remarked that education must not be directed towards the struggle for existence. Again, it is high time for Indians to learn that they by themselves do not constitute the world or the continuent, but have to live in a world of peoples.

SHIAS JOIN N. C. O.

TO FIGHT FOR SWARAJ.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.

(From a Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, May 5.

The special Conference of the Shias of India, held under the auspices of Anjuman Khuddam Atabat Alyat, opened its session on the 30th April, under the presidentship of Moulana Sikatul Islam Mirza Mohamed Rahim of Baku, now resident of Bombay. The attendance was very large and representatives from all parts of the country attended. Several well known Moulanas and Maulvis were present. Mr. C. F. Andrews and a few Hindu political leaders attended.

After the chairman of the reception committee, Mr. Agha Hasan, who laid a special stress on the advisability of sending a mission of enquiry to Iraq and that freedom of India should be secured for the permanent redress of our wrongs. Moulana Sikatul Islam delivered his presidential speech in Persian in well chosen words. He hailed the unity between Shias and Sunnis, and Musulmans and Hindus. He narrated and condemned the cruelties perpetrated by the British forces on the desecration of Holy Places of Islam. He spoke about the Mujtahids, who were now in prison for the sake of defending their religion. He exhorted the Shias to bear in mind that the Cross was up against the Crescent. The Shias should take up the challenge. He approved the Non-Cooperation movement and laid a special stress on the attainment of Swaraj.

At the second sitting Moulana Syed Ahmed Sahib Allama Hindi made a thrilling speech while moving the resolution, expressing sympathy with the sufferers in the recent Arabs fight for their liberty. He described the cruelties done to the Arab population, particularly the atrocities and desecration at Kufa and Najaf by the British forces. The Maalana in a lucid and clear speech explained to the audience that cooperation with the enemies of Islam was forbidden by religion, and asked the community to join hands with other Indians in the struggle for Swaraj.

The second day's sitting passed the resolution for sending a mission of enquiry to Iraq. The following were elected as members of the deputation: Moulana Siquatul Islam, Moulana Syed Ahmed Sahib Allama Hudi, Syed Hyder Mehdi, Syed Agha Hosan, Syed Hyder Hosan, editor "Searchlight".

The next resolution accepting with thanks the offer of Mr. Jameatul Ulama of sending one member with the deputation, was moved by Mr. Farrukh Mirza and seconded by Syed Hayir Husain and was unanimously carried.

Syed Mohomed Nawab was elected honorary general secretary of the Anjuman at the last sitting. In the evening the resolution requiring the Shias to join in the struggle for Swaraj was moved by Syed Hyder Mehdi and seconded by Mr. Agha Hosan Mouai, and supported by Messrs. Mohomed Ali, M. T. Kaderbhoy, C. F. Andrews and Pandit Jawahirlal Ne The President in his concluding remar congratulated the organizers on th success and the representative character the meeting and exhorted the Shias to ac as there was no time to be lost, the fa of Islam being in the balance.

CONGRESS PROPAGANDA AT OTTAPALAM.

GAINS ENORMOUSLY BY POLICE ACTIVITIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

OTTAPALAM, May 5.

The Congress cause has gained enormously by the mischievous police activities. Ottapalam has come out of the ordeal with a holier, and stronger spirit. Even cynics and sceptics are now convinced. All are eager to join. The Congress Committee is arranging supply of spinning wheels, for which there is a great demand. The Bench Court could not meet on Saturday since there is only one Bench Magistrate left! Students are leaving every day to join Swaraj Vidyalaya, Calicut.

THREATENED CALCUTTA TRAMWAY STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 5.

The representatives of the Tramway Company and Mr. Sen, representing the Tramway Union, met the Hon. Mr. Kerr this afternoon in connection with the threatened Tramway strike. The representatives of the Company announced that the Home Board had authorised the management to negotiate settlement, giving them full power. It is understood that they are likely to agree to most of the recommendations of the Tramway Committee. The management will send a copy of the terms to Mr. Sen to place the name before the men on Sunday evening and their answer is expected to be given on Monday.

The total approximate earnings of the state railways from the 1st to 23rd April last amounted to five and three quarters crores of rupees.

NATION DETERMINED TO WIN SWARAJ.

REFORMS—A MASTERPIECE OF CAMOUFLAGE.

BARREN VERBOSITY OF NEW COUNCILS

MR. J. MEHTA ON THE WORK BEFORE THE COUNTRY

FIRST MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

DR. MUNJE'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The First Maharashtra Conference under the new Congress Constitution based on linguistic basis was held at Bassein on Friday. It was in the fitness of things that the Congress Committee decided upon holding the very first Conference at Bassein. Bassein, or Vasai as it is called, bears on its brow the impress of Maratha chivalry. Bassein recalls some of the most heroic and valorous deeds of the Marathas. Next to the great Shivaji there is no name more famous in the history of the Maratha than of Bajirao the first, or great as he is called, and there is no name more heroic than that of his brother Chimnaji Appa, who conquered the fort of Bassein from the Portuguese after a long drawn seige, involving in immense loss both of lives and money. But the Fort was conquered and the Portuguese were taught a lesson which they never forgot. It was the insolence and intolerance of the Portuguese which brought about their fall and it is a wholesome lesson to all Empire builders, which might well be taken to heart.

Swadeshi in All Respects.

The arrangements for the Conference have been made in full Indian style. There is not a single chair in the spacious pandal, every one has to sit on the ground on carpet. Even the press representatives do not fare better. The shamiana and the quarters for the delegates are all situate in a big cocoanut garden near the Fort, which almost overlooks the pandal. Gandhi caps are more in evidence than anything else, although the Maratha turban is equally prominent. Everywhere *khaddar* was to be seen—whether in embellishing the tea-stalls or the platform on or the rostrum. That by itself is an immense change in the outlook of the people at large. The city was gaily decorated for the occasion with suitable patriotic mottos all along the route. Mr. Gandhi, who was to have arrived yesterday morning, is stated to have been deprived by the Bulsar people and this caused some disappointment among the people. But Mr. Gandhi will arrive to-day and he will be taken in procession. A meeting of women will then be held in the theatre where he will address them and make the usual appeal for funds for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. He will then attend the Session of the Conference in the afternoon.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was present yesterday, along with Mr. V. J. Patel. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Mr. C. V. Vaidya, Mr. Baptista, and other prominent leaders. Telegrams had been received from Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, G. B. Despande; G. S. Khaparde, Banker, Jayakar, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley and many others, sending stirring and heartening messages to the Conference and regretting their inability to attend.

Dr. Munji along with Mrs. Naidu, Mr. V. J. Patel and others were taken in procession throughout the city, the route being gaily decorated as stated above.

Representative Gathering.

There were Mahomedans and Christians at the Conference, and a large number of ladies also was present. The Shankaracharya of Kurvir Pith was also present. The number of delegates was about 1,500 to 2,000; the exact number could not be ascertained. Moslems took an equally prominent part in the proceedings of the Conference and helped a good deal.

In proposing that Dr. Munje be requested to take the chair Mr. C. V. Vaidya said the great success of the Nagpur Congress was entirely due to his labours. He was a friend and disciple of Lok Tilak and he was also a staunch nationalist. Dr Munje was an eye-specialists and it was only proper that they should have an eye-specialist to guide their deliberations for the eye-sight of their rulers had become defective, and they were unable to see things properly, and a doctor of Munji's skill was required to put it right. (Laughter).

Mr. Samart and Mr. Bhopatker supported the motion which was agreed to.

The President then took the chair and delivered his address after which the Conference adjourned for the purpose of holding the Subjects Committee. The Conference will meet to-day at 12-30 p.m.

The Chairman in the course of his speech dwelt on the greatness of the achievements of Marathas of which Vasai is redolent of sweet memories. But greater things had taken place there. Near Sopara some 250 years B.C. the great Lord Buddha's well-known disciple Purna was living a life of high ideals and endeavour. He then after referring to the reforms dwelt on their uselessness to right their wrongs and get Swaraj which was their one object just now. He pleaded that lawyers should be treated just as leniently as men of other professions, in connection with their attitude towards the Congerss mandate. In conclusion he said that the N.C.O. had succeeded beyond expectations, and asked all to follow the Congress.

The President, Dr. Munje almost went over the same ground; he however, as one coming from Nagpur, spoke scathingly about the attitude of Government towards the drink traffic. While Government, he said, was restricting their liberties in other direction it was giving them the fullest liberty and even some to increase this vice. Dr. Munje who was formerly an opponent of boys leaving their present educational institutions, never mind whether the education given was bad or indifferent or degenerating, was now a supporter of boycotting the Government institutions.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference said during the course of his speech:—

Lok Tilak.

Within little more than half a century of the extinction of Swarajya in Maharastra there was born in the obscure village of Chikhal on the Ratnagiri coast the apostle of Swarajya not merely for Maharastra but for all India—I mean none other than the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadher Tilak of revered memory; and in him were re-born all the patriotism of Shivajee and all the statesmanship of the Peshwas. A man of lofty idealism and spotless character he devoted his great tallents and profound learning to the single purpose of the regeneration of India. For 40 years he stood practically alone but undaunted and even defiant; and now when we find our path easier and our journey quicker let us not forget that the road to liberation was literally carved out through the rock of vested interests by the suffering and self-sacrifice of this great man. He taught the Indian people to regard Home Rule as their birth right and to-day when all the Royal Proclamations, Parliamentary declarations, Dukal announcements and Viceregal pronouncements leave the public cold and sceptical his simple message of Swaraj evokes a thrilling response from millions of Indian hearts and homes.

He is gone from our midst but his spirit remains; we find it at work for instance in the amended creed and constitution of the Indian National Congress; our goal now is to attain Swaraj for India by legitimate and peaceful means. The Congress has proclaimed to all whom it may concern that the people of India are determined to win Swaraj, if possible within the British Empire if not without it. British connection

MR. JAMNADAS M. MEHTA.

Chairman of the Reception Committee of the First Maharashtra Provincial Conference, Bassein.

is no longer an essential part of India's political creed and yet only yesterday, it was a vital and governing factor; until September 1920, no responsible Indian had ever thought of seeking a "Destiny for this country outside the British Empire." He would more easily have thought of living outside the Solar System or for the matter of that outside the Law of Gravitation; all that is changed; few Indian's now believe in the good faith of our rulers. The Rowlatt Act had severely shaken our trust; the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs have completely shattered it. The new creed has been sharply criticised in some quarters as revolutionary, but what had happened since the armistice in November 1918 had rendered the chance inevitable.

The Goal of the Nation.

On the eve of the Nagpur Congress there were four distinct trends of thought in the country. Some of our countrymen whose honesty is beyond question were of opinion that it was not consistent with our national self-respect that we should ever be reconciled to a foreign domination, no matter however benevolent it may be; there were others equally honest who had finally made up their minds that Swaraj under a foreign government was a paradox, a contradiction in terms, a delusion and a snare, there were others again not less honest—and this was the most numerous class who had well-nigh for half century trusted in Britain, some times against their better judgment, but whom the logic of facts left no alternative but to give up the trust. Feign would they consent even now to live an equal citizens and joint partners of the British Commonwealth, but they see nothing to nourish such a hope; the present masters of India from Mr. Montagu downwards have no intention, whatever their words, of acting up to their professions; racial domination is still rampart in all directions; this class of our countrymen, therefore, could not under the circumstances insist on the continuance of British connection without making fetish of it; there was, of course and even now is, a fourth class whose faith remains undiminished and who regard British connection as Alpha and Omega of their political gospel; but their number is small and negligible. Such in brief was the state of political opinion in the country, when the Congress met at Nagpur the last year; it had only two courses open to it; one was to retain the old creed and thereby to exclude from the Congress all those who had consciously ceased to believe in it; and the other was without excluding any political opinion so to change the creed as to make it possible for every Indian who loved his country to work within the Congress. If the Congress was to retain its representative character it had no option but to take note of the change of opinion in the country and to act accordingly. Few will doubt that it has chosen wisely and well.

Coming to the methods of attaining Swarajya it is laid down in the new creed that they must be legitimate and peaceful; they need not be constitutional; here also the Congress has bowed to the inevitable. Thanks to Lord Chelmsford and to the Tory Imperialists in England they have by their persistent disregard and defiance of public opinion thoroughly discredited constitutional agitation in this country; there is little meaning in the word "Constitutional" to a people who have no part or share in the framing of the constitution. Where instead of fostering the liberties of the people, the laws and constitution of the country are primarily intended and often prostituted to promote the domination of a single class, the people must be excused if they cease to feel any superstitious reverence for it; our critics are greatly alarmed at the omission of the word "Constitutional" but so long as we scrupulously adhere to honourable and peaceful methods. I have no fear in spite of their dark forebodings and evil prophecies that we shall go far wrong. The other changes in the Congress constitution are also well conceived; the limitation to the number of delegates, the extention of franchise to adults of both sexes and fixing the fee for membership of the Congress so low as four annas will undoubtedly make the Congress a thoroughly democratic and representative organisation.

Failure of the "Reforms"

Let us now turn to the much vaunted reforms and the new councils, last year there was a concentrated effort made to boom the reforms; this year an equally determined effort is made to volster up the new legislation; both attempts were idle and both have deservedly failed. The preamble to the Government of India Act 1919 is a study in equivocation. It professes to say one thing; it says quite the reverse. The object of the act is, says the preamble to confer self-Government on India; but the time and measure of each advance are left to be determined by the British people; so that whether Swarajya is to come within the life-time of this generation or in some remote geological era or at all is left in a state of tantalising uncertainty. If language is meant to conceal thoughts instead of expressing them the preamble to the Government of India Act 1919 must be regarded as a triumph of draftmanship and masterpiece of camouflage; the preamble is a flat denial of our right to self-determination; it is an arrogant assertion on the part of the British people to a permanent proprietorship over this land and of an eternal mastery over its people. It is thus a new and annotated edition of Devine right of kings. The Moderate has accepted the preamble in a spirit of becoming gratitude as a charter of India's liberties; we can only regard it as the doom of our freedom and must wage an undying struggle against it. The Reform Act itself is a shadow of a shade. The powers which it professes to confer on our people are wholly unreal; under this Act the bureaucracy loses none of its rights and the nations loses none of its shackles. In spite of all the paraphernalia of elected majorities, Indian Ministers and transferred subjects the fact remains that the bureaucracy can make and mend any laws they like, can impose any tax they like and can spend it in any way they like, that the autocracy has lost none of its claws is evident from the frequency with which under the cover of some law the bureaucracy is carrying on its lawless pastime; that India has not yet got beyond the first step to fiscal autonomy is clear from the continuous wail of the Indian Merchants Chamber of Bombay; with all apologies to Mrs. Besant and Mr. Sastri—the twinpets of Sir William Vincent—we must continue to regard the Reforms Acts as a costly toy. Like the dead Sea Apple it is nice to look at but turns into ashes when put to the taste of eating.

A Great Betrayal.

The Councils themselves are what they cannot help being—powerless to do any good; boycotted by the Nationalist whose presence alone could have given some life to them they are now happy family gatherings of the bureaucracy and the Moderates; that the Legislative Assembly should have adopted Mr. Jamnadas' resolution unanimously after it had been robbed of its vital part—the third clause—was a clear proof of the atmosphere of unreality which pervades it. When Mr. Jamnadas argued against his own proposition it was futile to accept that it would be carried by the Assembly. Mr. Jamnadas has immortalised himself in Indian history by having facilitated the escape of official miscreants in the Punjab from the punishment for their crimes and even if the new Viceroy wishes to re-open the Punjab question Mr. Jamnadas' resolution must be a great block in his way. Altogether the result on the Punjab resolution was a great betrayal. Mr. Sastri's resolution for a Committee of Inquiry into the advisibility or otherwise of repealing repressive legislation is an alarming symptom of the metamorphosis which has come over him. Lala Lajpatrai has spoken none too soon none too strong. The Moderates have become the paid abettors of tyranny, partners in operation, tools and accomplices of a soulless despotism. The councils have worked for six weeks, they have talked long and talked tall but as to any substantial contribution to the country's good they can show nothing to their credit.

Success of Non-Cooperation Movement.

As against the barren verbosity of the new councils let us take stock of the activities of the non-cooperators since the Calcutta Special Congress. The most significant resolution of that Congress was that about non-cooperation and the most important of the resolution was the boycott of councils. The attitude of the nationalists regarding the boycott of councils is well-known. They were totally opposed to it. But the Congress having decided otherwise, they stood by the resolution as one man and withdrew their candidature in a body in response to it. And the nationalists voters in the country followed the leaders by deliberately refusing to vote at the election. The result is reflected in the poor and almost meagre percentage of voting and in the character and calibre of the new councillors. No where was the boycott of councils more complete and successful as in Maharastra. The polling booths in December last presented a deserted appearance. In our own district, nearly 98 per cent of the voters refused to go to the polls, and elsewhere the situation was not much better. These so-called representative bodies have thus no moral authority to speak or act in the name of the country. It may suit Sir William Vincent and his newly found allies of the moderate parties to pretend that non-cooperation has failed with the educated classes because the councils are full. But they know as well as we do that if the nationalists had chosen to contest the seats, Sir William would have had no opportunity of indulging in his idle boast.

The boycott of functions whether in honour of officers or under their auspices is if possible more completely successful. The universal Hartals in the course of his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught's visit to various parts of the country showed that all the costly tamashas which the officials may organise will now fail to deceive the people. The Duke's visit was miserable failure from beginning to end. So determined were the graduates of Calcutta to boycott their annual convocation this year, as Lord Chelmsford was to preside over it, that the whole function was hurriedly abandoned and soon afterward Lord Chelmsford left the shores of India unhonoured unwept and unsung.

The boycott of colleges by our undergraduates has also been a gratifying success. In the gigantic struggle in which the nation is engaged it was fully entitled to seek assistance from its young men and there was nothing intrinsically wrong in calling upon them to give up their colleges for one year. Some amiable gentlemen have gone quite into hysterics over this affair; they are extremely unhappy to see that unscrupulous agitators should sacrifice the careers of youth for their own ends. Nothing can console them in their grief, although these self-same worthies who are now howling against non-cooperation were the foremost to call upon these young men to give up their colleges during the war and to join the I. D. Force. It is nothing short of hypocrisy for the moderate party now to pretend that what was proper and meritorious in support of an alien government would be undesirable when the highest interests of the country require it. The young men who have left their studies in obedience to the Congress mandate have set an example of admirable self-sacrifice. And the work which hundreds of them are doing in the villages is an inspiration to us all. Of course the number of young men who have non-cooperated is not as large as we would wish it to have been: but the mere counting of heads is not the right method of estimating the real work of the student movement.

"We Must Continue To Work"

The outstanding features of the political situation in the country is the complete and total loss of faith in the Government. That is the cardinal fact which no observer can fail to notice, and the only way out of it is an honest change of heart, a candid avowal of error and determination to remedy the mischief which has resulted from it. For this purpose no visits from Royal Dukes are necessary, no Judges of the High Court of England—not even the Chief Justice—will be able to mend matters. No diplomatic devices to hush up the worng will ever succeed in improving the situation. On the other had, the moment the country notices a real change in the attitude of the Government, a clear indication of repentance in them then will Non-Cooperation become unnecessary; then will the dawn for the real peace in India will come and then only the people of India will consent to remain as honourable partners in the British Commonwealth, free at home and honoured abroad. In the meantime, we must continue to work under the banner of Mahatma Gandhiji, ever grateful that we have been privileged to be his contemporaries and humble co-workers.

DR. MUNJI.

The President in paying an eloquent tribute to the memory of the late Lok. Tilak for all what he had done to his country said the English came to this country as merchants and they were calling those very people disloyal to-day, to whom they were

DR. B. S. MUNJE.

President of The 1st Maharastra Provincial Conference.

anxious to manifest their loyalty in those days. Owing to the lack in the country of far-seeing statesmen at the time like Tilak they easily made themselves the rulers of the country. It was a matter for regret that Maharastra which had produced so many heroes, who until the year 1800 ruled over this country, should not produce any great men to shoulder the great burden of Maratha kingdom. So long, however, as Nana Fadanvis was alive the English themselves had to admit, that they could not win the Maratha kingdom. But Marathas although they had lost their kingdom, were always thinking and dreaming of how to regain their lost supremacy. It was the Marathas who first reestablished the great Hindu kingdom in the South, after they had been deprived of it for something like 700 or 800 years.

Swaraj for India.

At the Nagpur Congress it was decided that the primay object of the country should be to establish Swaraja in India. Formerly they were asking for Swaraj, but now they were thinking of establishing Swaraj; not only that but it was the intention of the Congress to have it within the next seven months. Mr. Gandhi was quite certain of establishing Swaraja in India before the next meeting of the Congress. Mr. Tilak had by his arduous labours, created a desire in the mind of the countrymen for Swaraj. And after his death Mr. Gandhi took up the work which Mr. Tilak had left behind him unfinished. Indians felt sure that Mr. Gandhi would be able to fulfil his words of getting Swaraj within the seven months. This was not the time to doubt whether Indians would be able to attain Swaraj within the next seven months. Their ideal of Swaraj was not confined to Swaraj within the Empire; it was not their business to consider whether they should remain in or out of the Empire. That responsibility was on the shoulders of their rulers and they would have to think about it and not Indians. Indians were bent upon getting Swaraj either within or without the Empire. It was Indian soldiers who helped the British to conquer parts of India even at the sacrifice of their lives, as if it was a matter for pride to help others to conquer their own country. It was with the help of Hindus that Moslems had established their own Raj in this country, and it was always with the help of Indians that foreigners had gained a footing in this country. Therefore, nobody could say that Indians were unfit to have Swaraj but their rulers said that. The British even thought that Indians would never be fit for Swaraj and that Indians would always remain the slaves of their foreign masters. The British did not desire that Indians should stand on their own feet in any department of life an example of which they had in the last great European war. Mr. Tilak and the speaker had offered to raise Indian armies to be maintained at the cost of Indians, provided Indians were given commissions, but this offer had been rejected by Government. The Government were under the impression that they had every right to do what they liked in this country and that they were the proprietors of this country. In spite of all these humiliations Indians had done everything in their power to help Government to fight the Germans by sacrificing both their lives and money, and while they were thinking that their rulers out of sheer gratitude would give something to Indians they had got a Rowlatt Act as their reward. Not only that, but they had massacred innocent Indians by means of machine guns and all the new complements of warfare which they had copied from Germans. It was on account of this that the Nagpur Congress had decided upon winning Swaraj, whether in or out of the British Empire. The Government was intoxicated with the victory which they had won over their enemies and it was naturally impossible for them to think sanely and cooly just now about these important problems. Unless and until Indians again began to love their rulers, by a change of heart in the latter, the only question before them was this to win Swaraj.

Bill

In order to avoid an occurrence of the Jallianwalla tragedy it was suggested that Indians should have a Bill of Rights. As the Englishmen extorted the Magna Charta from the unwilling hands of King John, so were Indians desirous of having this Bill of Rights. No doubt it was a very good idea from the legal point of view. But a law could very easily be altered to suit the rulers, and Indians could not depend on it, for even King John gave the Magna Charta because he had to and unless Indians could bring about such a state of things it was hopeless for them to expect Bill of Rights. Unless they could make the Government afraid of doing such crimes as those of Jallianwalla, it was hopeless to expect them to respect a Bill of Rights.

The Nagpur Congress had authorised Indians to use only one weapon for winning Swaraja—non-violent non-cooperation. All the principles of N. V. N. C. had permeated the minds of all Indians, and in the face of worst provocations large numbers of people had kept themselves aloof from any violence. There could be no greater testimony to the popularity of the Congress mandate than that. They had no other means than that of non-violent non-cooperation. They had to do many things in following that mandate; they had to organise their own courts for deciding their cases and those lawyers who had given up their practice could earn their living by practising before these arbitration courts.

Students Part.

The next step was for the students to leave their schools and colleges in order that they might not be trained to become cheap and efficient clerks and other Government servants. But the education they had to give to their boys should be of such a nature that the young students should be taught that they themselves were the rulers of India formerly and that they would regain their Swaraj by their own efforts. Unless Indians impressed upon the minds of the young this principle and ideal no education would be of any use in winning Swaraj. The speaker then said they had to enlist one crore of members for the Congress organisation; they should give up drink. If Government wished to give full liberty in regard to drink let them do so to Europeans and Christians, but Hindus and Mahomedans did not want such license. If Indians had their will they would stop all drink traffic to-morrow. Government instead of helping them to eradicate the drink evil was prosecuting the volunteers who were dissuading people from going to the drink shops and that showed how much Government desired that people should give up this vice which has been degenerating them.

Lawyers' Duty.

Referring to Lawyers he said that although most of them had not given up their practice at every step they felt that they had not done their duty to the country and not obeyed the Congress Mandate. He had great hopes that in course of time all the lawyers in this country would give up their practice and thus give every encouragement to arbitration courts. He asked the people to follow implicitly the mandate of the Congress particularly in regard to the N. C. O. movement in all its directions. He had every hope that in a short time the required number of one crore men would be gathered into the fold of the Congress and that the necessary crore of rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund would be collected. He also exhorted all to introduce the *charkha* into every home in this country.

The Conference then adjourned till to-day at 12-30 o'clock.

Mr. W. E. Banker, Superintendent, Eastern Extensions Australian and China Telegraph Co., Ltd., announces that the laying of new cables between Madras and Singapore has been completed and that messages are being sent to and from Madras. The cable is now reported to be working very satisfactorily.

BACK HOME.

EMIGRANTS FROM FIJI.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR GRIEVANCES?

MR. ANDREWS REPLIES TO "ENGLISHMAN'S" ATTACK.

The following article from the pen of Mr. Andrews appears in "The Independent", regarding the Returned Emigrants from Fiji and a most unwarranted attack on the educated Indians in general and extremist in particular by "The Englishman."

I have written to the Allahabad "Leader" and I wish to write at the same time to "The Independent" about a subject, which vitally and immediately touches the honour of the United Provinces. The Calcutta paper, "The Englishman" has recently made a most unwarranted attack on educated Indians in general, and extremists in particular, with regard to the treatment of returned emigrants from Fiji, and they have done me the honour of including my name also. I am enclosing at once for publication a copy of the original article and a rough, but substantially accurate draft of my reply. The sentence in the article, —"There was not a soul to welcome them" is an utter travesty of facts. There were quite a number of national volunteers and others, who went down to the Ganges IV on its arrival and they were turned away by the Captain of the ship and the Protector of Emigrants himself.

I would ask you if you have space to publish the original article from "The Englishman," and the draft of my answer in your next issue.

THE "ENGLISHMAN'S" ATTACK.

Following is the excerpt from the "Englishman":—

We drew attention some week ago to the sad case of several hundreds of Indians, born and bred in British colonies like Fiji, Guiana and Trinidad, who as the result of political agitation had been induced to leave their homes and come to India. These men, some of whom had their wives and families with them, had been told that they were being exploited by the British Government and the planters, and it was both their racial duty and to their interest to leave the Colonies and sail for India where employment was easily obtainable and where those that desired it would find no difficulty in settling on the land. It happens that the Indians who have settled in Fiji and Trinidad have been for so long divorced from this country that they have broken away from a hunded of the social and religious restraints that still obtain in India. Caste has almost disappeared from amongst them, and they are as ignorant as any foreigner of existing conditions in this country. They believed they would be received with open arms and welcomed as patriots, and so, having resigned their employment and sold their possessions, they set sail for Calcutta. Some of them were labourers, others domestic servants, others mechanics, others small shop-keepers, others cultivators who had held a little bit of land of their own. They arrived in Calcutta full of hope and longing for the first glimpse of the Motherland. They were disillusioned as soon as they landed. There was not a soul to welcome them. The political organisations to which they had been referred refused to have any dealings with them, and they were immediately faced with poverty. Some, whose original homes were in the United Provinces, thought they would obtain from the politicians there, the help and advice they were unable to obtain in Calcutta, and took train for places like Agra, Fyzabad and Allahabad. Others who had even forgotten from what part of India their families originally hailed, and did not care to risk their savings in vain travel stayed in Calcutta. Recently these have been seen at work in this town shifting scrap iron and employed in the rudest forms of labour under coolie sirdars. They were men wearing coats and trousers, and only speaking English, whose appearance was so different from that of the people in whose company they were working that curious Englishmen have enquired of the sirdars who they were. The sirdars have generally professed ignorance. What is it to them who these men are? They are paid for the work they do. The men approached directly have poured out their tale in a torrent of valuable English. Their only desire, they say, is to earn enough money to go back to the Colonies which they deserted. They not only express their disappointment with the country, but they admit that they have so broken away from the customs of their countrymen that they would be unhappy and ill-at-ease even if employment were found for them. The people with whom they claim a caste relationship will not acknowledge them, and those that have been domestic servants say that when they attempt to offer their services to sahibs they are driven away by the other servants. Many have not the physique to work continuously in the labour gangs, and have had to give up approaching the sirdars. They are naturally very bitter about the politicians who have brought them to this pass.

It was very evident that something had to be done for those poor people living in the greatest poverty and misery, especially as their numbers are growing, for, added to those who had stayed in Calcutta, are the others who had left for the United Provinces and who are now coming back having met with the same repulses and disappointments. Here obviously was something that ought to have been a first charge upon the political funds which are so numerous and so wealthy in this country, for, just as in the case of Muhajirin who went to Afghanistan to be ill-used robbed and sometimes murdered, the movement was due to politicians in India whose agents had made statements which were not based on facts. But politicians realised that if they employed their funds in relieving these wretched people they would be admitting that they were responsible for their misery. So nothing has been done, and it has remained for bodies like the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the Health Department of the Calcutta Corporation to step in. Over four hundred of the immigrants, if this is the proper word to apply to them, have been housed in the old Emigration Shed at Matiaburz, and the St. John's people are feeding them, looking after the sick, and attempting to find work for the able-bodied, while the Government is doing what it can in communication with the Colonial authorities to enable the "Colony-Returned" as they style themselves to return to their own homes. Further a Committee has been formed in Calcutta with Mr. Gourlay as Chairman and Mr. E. F James as Secretary to render general help and this Committee is now appealing to the public at large for funds. The Committee consists of Sir Asutosh Chowdhury Mr. H. Suhrawardy and other people of public spirit and includes Mr. C. F. Andrews who apparently has had the moral courage to acknowledge his responsibility in this matter, for he has played a very leading part in the agitations that have disturbed the Indians in the Colonies. It luckily happens that the few hundreds of disappointed emigrants have been able to warn the others who were coming, and though a few hundred more are expected back from the United Provinces, it is not believed that there are any more shiploads from Trinidad or elsewhere on the way. The movement, therefore, will not assume the proportions of the Muhajirin scandal, but it has been large and definite enough to impose some cruel hardship upon many innocent and trusting people. The moral is so obvious that it is not necessary to enlarge upon it, but one can very well ask the Extremists whether they can point to a single instance in which their activities have resulted in anything but mischief and ruin? They talk largely about the moral law, and it is precisely the moral law which we see dogging their steps. Irresponsibility and folly bring visible retribution instantly and inevitably in their train.

MR. ANDREW'S REPLY.

Sir,—To your leading article under the above title you have mentioned my name and stated that I have "played a very leading part in the agitations which have disturbed the Indians in the colonies." You assume, also, that I have been largely responsible for their return. Will you, therefore, in all fairness, allow me to put before you the facts as I have personally experienced them and known them.

The Government of India, from first to last, was responsible for sending indentured Indians out to the colonies. It is the Government of India that has failed in its duty, (i) by sending them out at all under such demoralising conditions, (ii) in not providing some adequate help for them on their return. I will take the two colonies which I have visited twice,—Natal and Fiji.

(i) Natal.—Last year I co-operated in every way possible with Sir Benjamin Robertson in South Africa. He represented the Government of India. When I brought before his notice the desperate plight into which the exindentured Indians had fallen owing to he demoralisation of the system, he said to me:—"this is unbearable. We must get them back to India as quickly as possible." He therefore openly advocated "voluntary repatriation" before the Asiatic Commission and promised that the Government of India would look after them on their arrival. Labour bureaus were to be opened in Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta. Again and again I have written to the Government of India and asked them when the Calcutta Labour Bureaus would be established suggesting that it should be used for other "colony-returned" also. But there have been no signs of it upto the present.

(i) Here then are three points to notice:—The Government of India advised Natal exindentured Indians to return: the Government of India promised to look after them if they did return the Government of India (in Calcutta at least) has not fulfilled its promise. If your analogy of the Muhajarin fits any one at all, it fits the Government of India, for the Government of India as I shall show, was the original cause of their going out to the Colonies.

(ii) Fiji.—This is to-day the main Calcutta problem. Only a very few Fiji Indians are from Madras. It has to be clearly understood that this Colonial indentured emigration was encouraged and regulated by Government. It was introduced by Government and could not be checked until Government came to understand the immoral conditions of the system. Not only was the regulation, by which 40 women went out with every 100 men, a Government of India regulation, but also the recruiting of these men and women by professional recruiters was regulated by Government. Every Government official knew the fraud and deceit that was going on, and yet the system continued. I want thus to make quite clear, but the Government of India were from first to last responsible.

Under such an indenture system, and with such a sex proportion, of roughly three men to every one woman, the morals in Fiji went to pieces. Much of the evidence I gathered on the spot would be quite unprintable. Lord Chelmsford challenged me to tell him the naked facts I told him. He said to me,—"I give you my word, Mr. Andrews, I will stop this thing at the earliest possible moment." He did so. He kept his word. When I came back a second time from Fiji I met Mr. Montagu in India. He challenged my facts also. I showed him Council Paper No. 54 of the Fiji Government Medical Service in which these words were signed and printed:—"When one indentured Indian woman has to "serve" three indentured Indian men, as well as various outsiders, the results, as regards Syphilis and Gonorrhoea, cannot be in doubt." Mr. Montagu said to me.—"That's enough. You needn't say any more."

To drive the matter right home, I will take a typical police record for indentured Indians in Fiji. When I went out the first time in 1915, this was the police record for the previous year:—"Out of 15,603 indentured Indians, eleven committed suicide, seven attempted suicide: ten were convicted of murder, seven were murdered: twenty-seven were convicted of violent assault: Thirteen were assaulted: two were convicted of man-slaughter, three were killed by man-slaughter". The Fiji Government notified that the chief cause of these crimes was sexual jealously. Last of all I would mention that an independent Commissioner, who had lived in India Miss Garnham was sent out by the Australian public to find out if things were as bad as I had depicted. Her statements were even stronger than my own, "Life in the coolie "lines" she wrote "is unspeakably corrupt."

It goes without saying that every humane Indian and Englishman, who realises these facts can only wish that such a system of labour which produces such results should be abolished. It has been abolished. But its after-effects are not so easily obliterated,—as Sir Benjamin Robertson saw with his own eyes in Natal, I had still hoped that things would settle down in Fiji after indenture had been abolished. The Fiji climate is good, and Indians, who can get a bit of land, often do very well. So I still kept on hoping against hope, and advised the Indians there to be patient. But the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which is the greatest power in Fiji, has profiteered shamlessly out of sugar, both during the war, and after the war. The Sydney "Bulletin" has the following comment in its business column.—In 1916 no less than £23,250,000 was written up by the C. S. R. Company and bonus shares issued in a new Company. A Directorate, which can shake 3½ million out of its sleeve in this way, cannot expect its figures to be taken seriously." While these vast profits were being made, Indian labourers were literally starving. But the C. S. R. Company stood out against a rise in wages, and the Indians struck work. The military were called in, and the Indians suffered dishonourable treatment, which they have never forgiven. Each ship, since then, has been crowded with emigrants, eager to leave for India.

It stands to reason, that the Government of India, who sent these Indian labourers out under such conditions, ought to have looked after them on their return. The Protector of Emigrants in Calcutta looked after them so far, that he arranged to meet the emigrant ships and distributed the railway tickets for emigrants going back to their homes. He was assisted in this work by the Seva Samitis of Calcutta. But the most important work of all has been done by the Seva Samitis up country. They have done their utmost to persuade the ignorant villagers not to out-caste their fellow countrymen. If it had not been for their work, the drift back to Calcutta would have been far rgeater. They saved the situation. You, Sir, have made a profound mistake it you think that nothing has been done.

But the rescue work at Matiabruj and Kidderpore has now been taken up by Government itself. A non-official Committee has been appointed, on which Government is strongly represented, and along with which Government will act. Though my own sympathies are with Mahatma Gandhi and the Non-Co-operation movement, I am fully prepared, in this humanitarian cause to work with Government to the utmost of my power, and I have tried to show this by joining the Committee.—Yours, faithfully,

C. F. ANDREWS,
Shantiniketan.

While I have thus been able to refute the charges so unjustly made against Indian leaders, at the same time I have not been able to do so fully or as completely as I could wish because there has been among the ignorant villagers of the United Provinces a delay which the "Englishman" has been as quick as possible to notice to boycott all outcaste the returned emigrants and not to receive them back in a brotherly manner, I have already asked more than once, through the columns of "The Independent", that this disgrace should be removed and I have recently urged this again in Hindi through the columns of "Partap". I could go further and, in the light of this attack of the "Englishman", make one more appeal to all Seva Samitis and national workers in the United Provinces to do their very utmost to prevent there being a single further case of this kind where an Indian emigrant from Fiji returns home and in his own village becomes treated as a pariah. In Calcutta among the emigrants who had drifted back there, I heard the bitterest things said about the treatment received in the United Provinces,—things which made me burn with shame to hear! It is ignorance,—sheer ignorance—which makes such things possible. It is most often in the lowest caste or in those who have no caste worth at all, that this cruelty happens. Among the "Chamar" communities, it seems to me, this intolerance must be worst of all. The returned chamar is not received into his "biradari." Life is made miserable for him. His own relations will not receive him. That spirit of caste exclusiveness which began in the highest has gone down to the lowest. In this way the Karma for past intolerances is fulfilled. I have now came up to the United Provinces having been called by the railwaymen, on the O. and R. R. railway, at Lucknow and elsewhere, to take up their cause. Here, in the United Provinces itself, I would plead again with all the earnestness in my power, that every single educated Indian, wherever he may be who comes across such a case of ignorance and intolerance, should do his utmost by kindly persuation and careful explanation to set it right, so that not a single Indian Emigrant besides shall be forced to drift back to Calcutta.

I have one more point to mention in conclusion. At the end of this letter to the "English man", I have stated publicly my position as an Englishman who is in sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi and the Non-Cooperation Movement. I was glad to have an opportunity of stating this before my own fellow-countrymen. But strongly as I feel this I feel equally strongly that works of humanity are above all politics,—just as Red Cross work in times of war, to take a very important analogy,—and when it comes to helping the famished and distressed Emigrants, or any other work of pure charity and humanity, I am ready to co-operate with all the world and I have always acted on that principle. With regard to Fiji, I have three times been to Delhi to see the Government of India, and as soon as I am set free from this work in the U. P. I am going a fourth time, I wish quite frankly and openly to state, that after much careful thought, this is my position. I trust that no one will misunderstand it.

TENACIOUS MR. MOTISHAW

EUROPEAN GETS SIMPLE IMPRISONMENT FOR ONE HOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

At the Allahabad High Court, Mr. Justice Stuart has disposed of an application in revision preferred by Mr. Motishaw, Motor Merchant, Allahabad, against Darcy Evans. It appears Mrs. Evans who went to see Mr. Motishaw and remonstrated with him for having employed one of her servants. Mr. Motishaw spoke very rudely to her and she took exception to his bad manners and reported it to her husband, who went to his office, shook his fist at him, abused him, and called him a pig. Mr. Motishaw filed a complaint against Evans, but the latter was asquitted by the Joint Magistrate.

The complainant applied in revision and got a retrial of the case. The Joint Magistrate convicted Evans for assault under sudden and grave provocation and inflicted upon him a fine of Rs. 3.

Mr. Motishaw again came up to the High Court in revision and Mr. Justice Stuart altered the conviction and sentenced him to one hour's simple imprisonment for house trespass, to a fine of Rs. 2 for assault and a fine of Re. 1 for intentional insult. Imprisonment will be deemed to have been served in the lower court, when Evans was defending himself. After delivering the judgment his Lordship addressing Mr. S. C. Das, who appeared for Mr. Motishaw, said he did not decide the case on racial grounds, though such a misapprehension seemed to be abroad, in cases against Europeans, and his decisinn would have been the same even if the position of the parties had been reversed.

"PIONEER" ON PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 5.

Writing on the projected visit of the Prince of Wales to India, the "Pioneer" says:—"So far as we are aware the arrangement when the Prince of Wales should visit India in the coming cold weather still stands It is obvious however, that it can only be regarded as a possible rather than a probable event. We have no doubt that when the present industrial difficulties are cleared the British Cabinet will give its attention to this question.

As we read the situation here, we consider that if further postponement of the visit were decided upon, the decision would be regretfully accepted as dictated by caution, suitable to the momentous nature of the event.

CO-OPERATION IN MYSORE STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, May 5.

Co-operation in the state shows steady progress despite adverse economic conditions says a Mysore Government communique. Twelve new societies were registered during 1920, entirely for the benefit of the depressed classes. The total transactions during the year increased by 34 per cent. with a profit of over eight lakhs, though, owing to inadequate supervision on the part of the department officers, there were cases of defalcation.

HARIANA NATIONAL COLLEGE.

The prospectus of National College, Hariana has been now published. The College is the first of its kind in the Punjab and it promises to be a great success. Good many applications are pouring in from all sides. Dr. Satya Pal and other heads of National Schools have promised to send their students to this college. Among the subjects to be taught at the College, are besides languages and Mathematics, Science, History, Politics, Economics, Public speaking Journalism and Sociology, Industry, Weaving and Religion.

OPEN LETTER.

TO THE RAO OF CUTCH.

Sir,—Permit me to approach you through this somewhat unusual medium of the columns of a public journal, as I am aware Your Highness is impervious to personal appeal, inaccessible to organised representation, unacquainted with the usages of democratic representation. Your Highness has so far been insular and unknown. But with the assumption of the post of a representative of India, which, will you permit me to say, I cannot understand by what mysterious dispensation of Province, by what strange irony of fate has been cast upon you, the least likely of "representatives"—Your Highness must also learn to shoulder the duties and responsibilities attaching to that office. In the part that you have to play on the Imperial stage, Your Highness must realise while it is yet time to do so, that you have no alternative between being snubbed into silence by the consciousness of ignorance, or dragooned into dittoing all that your masters—the Indian Government, might choose to express through you their animated gramophone in the Imperial Cabinet; unless, indeed, your Highness listens to such suggestions as those which now seem to be wasted on you.

It is now nearly a month since your choice was announced and this paper had the temerity to protest against that choice. "The Chronicle" has called upon the Government of India to disclose the principles that have dictated your selection; and, more recently, the instructions that may have been issued to you for facilitating your task. It is idle, however, to expect the Government of India, to achieve the impossible, and justify a selection which is incapable of any justification. For them, therefore, no course lies open except a studied silence, even though the matters affected may be of first class national importance. It is equally hopeless to expect Your Highness to indulge in a public confession of faith prior to your departure for England. Your known antecedents give no ground for any hope; your present entourage excite the liveliest suspicions about your capacity to be just, about your desire to be useful. A G. C. B. or a G.B.E. has still charms for you, however the public opinion of the country may translate these initials. There is thus the greatest possible danger to the country in suffering your Highness to be left under the slightest excuse about having not known the opinion of the country, about having been furnished with no explicit instructions. And hence this rather unusual appeal.

I have referred above to Your Highness' antecedents and entourage. Pray give me credit for no personal motives in openly referring to your scandalous toleration of an obscure, illiterate, undeserving favourite, whose present consequence has led him to commit or connive at outrages upon your subjects, which, were they known to the Government of India in their entirety and enormity, were they more widely known even among the Indian people at large, would arouse the graves misgivings in the minds of all about your fitness at present to undertake this great task of representing India.

I have mentioned the least, though, unfortunately, owing to the absence of a proper perspective, it has become the most obsessing of the reasons why Your Highness should, even at the eleventh hour, cancel your programme, or publicly pledge yourself to support the national sentiments of India as voiced by its popular representative. By temperament and training alike, Your Highness is unfit for the task. The flunkey breed flourishes in this climate as in England; and so some one of your very few admirers was hardy enough to venture to reply to some of the criticisms against your choice. His main ground was that your Highness' policy of studied indifference to the needs of the province you are destined to misrule was miraculously proved to be the fruit of divine wisdom, since the most advanced advocates of the claims of India have come to regard the present system of education as responsible for our national bondage. Your Highness must remember that Sir Roger de Coverly managed to be at least once in a while in fashion by the simple expedient of turning his one and unique coat inside to keep pace with the changing, modes of the early eighteenth century. Your Highness knows that the clock which utterly stands still is bound to point right twice in twenty four hours. But is that a reason to believe the clock does not need repair. Your Highness is now sufficiently advanced in years to leave no hope of a betterment during the remainder of your career of culpable indifference, to put it very mildly, to the needs of your State: nor is there any better vision of the future, given the policy you have adopted in preparing the successors to the Gadi. But in that regard your Highness is responsible to your own subjects only, and if they choose to exile themselves in Burma and in Africa, in the Straits Settlement, in China and in Japan, not to mention the other provinces of India itself, the rest of the Indian public cannot quarrel with you. But the Indian public is entitled to expect that those who do not deserve to undertake the trust of representative posts will not accept the trust; and that if they accept the trust they shall not betray it for personal considerations, and shall not hold themselves excused by specious pretexts of ignorance of the real needs of India, uncertainty, or insufficiency of instructions, without alluding to their own personal incompetence. Be warned, Your Highness, while it is yet time; and deny this great task so that in the evening of your days your country may not deny you.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

N. W. FRONTIER SITUATION.

HAJI ABDUR RAZAQ DECLARES WAR.

TRIBES REMAIN TRANQUIL.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, May 6.

Haji Abdur Razaq, the notorious firebrand, to whose influence may be largely attributed the prolongation of resistance to our troops in Waziristan has lately issued a formal declaration of the war. Styling himself "head of the independent country of Waziristan," and supported by ministers, alleged to have been duly elected by the people, he announces that he would adopt the methods of Napoleon and the Boers, and will carry on guerilla warfare until the British Government were driven from Waziristan and the Bannu and Kohat districts of British India. In spite of incitement of this nature and similar efforts by fanatical preachers at other places along the frontier, the bulk of the transborder tribes remain somewhat unusually tranquil. In fact, the noticeable feature, of late, has been the almost complete apathy to fanatical exhortations which, two years or so ago, would have aroused much excitement.

The instigators of hostility have recognised this, and are attempting to make their propaganda more palatable by promises of free rations, remissions of revenue, and so on, to those who join the holy war, should the Amir declare it. The tribesmen are sceptical of such promises, however, and such influence even as Haji Abdur Razaq possesses would disappear were he not backed by lavish supplies of money and munitions from a source which is a matter of surmise. The present almost unprecedented drought on the frontier, and in Eastern Afghanistan, is a matter of much greater concern at the moment to tribesmen than in the preaching of Mullahs.

ADDRESS TO MR. GANDHI.

COLLECTOR REJECTS SANCTIONED EXPENSES!

"MONEY NEEDED FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CHUNARWAD (Broach) May 5.

The Collector rejected the sanctioned expenses by the Municipality as resolved by the board on the 25th ultimo, for Mr. Ghandhi's address, stating that municipal money is needed for other purposes than such. Several Municipal members are inwardly or outwardly, against presenting Mr. Gandhi an address, and hence the public will be low many out of the twenty-four contribute for Mr. Gandhi's address.

ARSON AT CHAMPARAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 6.

The "Statesman" to-day publishes the following telegram from its Ranchi correspondent:—"Anarchy in Champaran. A part of the Hurdia factory was maliciously burnt down, last night.

"EMPRESS" ON GIRDIH INCIDENT.

PATNA, May 5.

The "Express," writing about the Girdih incident says in this unhappy incident the officials behaved with restraint and their tact and discretion, the paper says, will enhance the prestige of the administration of the Indian Governor of the Province.

MADRAS CENSUS CLERKS' STRIKE ENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 5.

The strike of Census clerks has already terminated. When the strikers saw that a number of new hands were being entertained in their places they were alarmed and immediately gave in, with the result that the Supreintendent re-entertained most of them. About 150 are, however, out of work due to their places having been filled up by new men.

13TH INTERNATIONAL ESPERANTO CONGRESS AT PRAGUE.

An International Congress of all the Esperanto Clubs over the world will be held at Prague, the beautiful palatial capital of Szencho-Slovakia from July 31st till August 6th 1921. Indian Esperantists wishing to be present are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Congress at Prague, informing him their dates and approximate date of arrival so as to enable him to secure the necessary hotel accommodation in time, as there is expected a big rush from all the other European countries and from oversea especially U. S. A.

The Associated Press is officially informed that there is absolutely no truth in the report that His Excellency the Viceroy has ordered the release of some score or more martial law prisoners, as stated in the "Kesari," a vernacular daily of ahore.

A *communique* states:—Thursday, 1st September, 1921, has been provisionally fixed as the date for the first meeting of the autumn session of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly at Simla.

WAY OUT OF INDIAN IMPASSE.

TRUE MEANING OF N. C. O. MOVEMENT.

"CRY OF INDIA IS SACRED CALL OF BRITISH FREEDOM."

MR. HOLFORD KNIGHT'S ANALYSIS.

The following article by Mr. Holford Knight, M.P. appears in the "Fortnightly Review":—

RECONCILIATION IN INDIA.

The darkening skies of India excite grave concern among those who attempt to read the signs of this bewildering time. Since the days of Edmund Burke India has been an enigma to European observers. A long line of statesmen and public servants have given of their best to strengthen the foundations of the British Raj in the affection and loyalty of the people. John Bright declared in 1858 that upon this question of India "depends very much, for good or for evil, the future of this country of which we are citizens and which we all regard and love so much." This prophecy of one of the most esteemed of our elder statesmen comes as a true warning. For good or for evil, our treatment of the Indian question in the coming months may affect our position in the world with historic decisiveness. No call to service in this great cause should be disregarded. The immensity and complexity of the cause and the fateful results which may flow from its negotiation in the near future must inspire commentators with a circumspect deference.

A personal word should preface this essay in a subject of overwhelming difficulty. The present writer does not presume to represent that he has wound himself "into the inmost recesses and labyrinths of the Indain detail." For many years he has been familiar with the claims and counter-claims of Indian politicians and their opponents. An opportunity came to visit India with the prospect of seeing at first hand the features of this perplexing problem of Indian welfare. The following observations are the result of this freshening experience and of the new understanding gained from conferences with outstanding figures, both Indian and European. It is trite to say that with sympathy and goodwill our difficulties with others will move to dissolution. In no direction of public policy does this homely wisdom receive more striking justification than in our present trouble with India. If we apply to her claims the disposition and temper which surmounted our trials with those who now rank as honoured comrades in the British Commonwealth of Nations, we shall perform a duty according with our highest traditions and redounding to our permanent credit as a people. The renewed confidence in this solution which a visit to India promoted is the excuse tendered for the present effort.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S APPEAL.

The Duke of Connaught in some remarks on the conclusion of his beneficient Indian tour, pleaded for a better understanding in this country of the Indian point of view. Let us turn at once to the moving words he uttered when inaugurating the Indian Legislative Assembly at Delhi on February 9th last. They embody the result of the Duke's personal endeavour to observe the maxim he has recommended. It will be profitable to cite *in extenso* a part of this eloquent appeal:—

> "Gentlemen, I landed I have felt around me sympathy and acknowledgment between those who have been and should be friends. The shadow of Amritsar has lengthened over the fair face of India. I know how deep is the concern felt by His Majesty the King-Emperor at the terrible chapter of events in the Punjab. No one can deplore those events more intensely than I do myself. I have reached a time of life when I most desire to heal wounds and to reunite those who have been disunited. In what must be, I fear, my last visit to India I love so well, here in the new capital, inaugurating a new constitution, I am moved to make upon a personal appeal, not in the simple words that come from my heart, not to be coldly and critically interpreted. My experience tells me that misunderstanding usually means mistakes on either side. As an old friend of India, I appeal to you all, British and Indian, to bury along with the dead past the mistakes and misunderstandings of the past to forgive where you have to forgive, and to join hands and to work together to realise the hopes that arise from to-day."

The noble spirit breathed by these simple words comes as healing balm upon a fevered patient. If this spirit can be used as the motive power of British policy, *and shown in acts consistent with its intention*, the long-hoped-for dawn of Indian freedom broke at Delhi. The potentialities of this new situation must be explored to the utmost, and a terrible responsibility will rest upon those who hamper its development by foolish word or act.

Serious mischief may be caused by misrepresenting the reply of Mr. Gandhi to the Duke of Connaught's appeal. It is not without significance that the Nationalists' leader's rejoinder has been reported here in a form so abbreviated that its real intent may not be grasped. I reproduce also the material part of the reply *in extenso* in order that the grave issue joined by Mr. Gandhi may be realised:—

MR. GANDHI'S REJOINDER.

"I have tendered loyal, voluntary assistance to Government for an unbroken period of nearly thirty years in the full belief that through that lay the path of freedom for my country. It was, therefore, no slight thing for me to suggest to my countrymen that we should take no part in welcoming your Royal Highness. Not one among us has anything against you as an English gentleman. We hold your person as sacred as that of a dearest friend. I do not know any of my friends who would not guard it with his life if he found it in danger. We are not at war with individual Englishmen. We seek not to destroy English life. We do desire to destroy the system that has emasculated our country in body, mind and soul. We are determined to battle with all our might against that in English nature which has made O'Dwyerism and Dyerism possible in the Punjab, and has resulted in a wanton affront upon Islam, a faith professed by seven crores of our countrymen. We consider it inconsistent with our self-respect any longer to brook the spirit of superiority and dominance which has systematically ignored and disregarded the sentiments of thirty crores of innocent people of India on many a vital matter. It is humiliating to us. It cannot be a matter of pride to you that thirty crores of Indians should live day in and day out in fear of their lives from one hundred thousand Englishmen, and, therefore, be under subjection to them."

The gravamen of this indictment is that British rule in India rests upon a system which humiliates Indian self-respect and fails to ensure justice. No more serious charge could be laid by a people against an alien Government, and the fact that such a charge has been brought by Mr. Gandhi in the hearing of the civilised world compels the strictest attention. We may indignantly deny the charge, but that does not absolve us from the duty of investigating its character. It can be taken as certain that the response of India to the Duke of Connaught's appeal will not assume the form we all desire unless the circumstances on which Mr. Gandhi relies are shown either to be non-existent or to have been ended.

It is right that public opinion here should be satisfied that this charge is not launched against British rule from a hostile quarter, and secondly, that, irrespective of the character of the quarter from which it proceeds, the charge is supported by other representative leaders of the Indian people. I am afraid that we cannot pray in mitigation in the court of the world's opinion that either of these pleas is available.

Mr. Gandhi occupies a position in the esteem of his countrymen which members of His Majesty's present Administration would be the last to minimise. They are fully aware that he speaks for countless millions of the Indian people after a long career of public service in which his devotion to British rule has been unquestioned. His declaration as to the nature of this service quoted above, in the response to the Duke of Connaught, is a testimony to truth, and an ill-service is rendered to our country by representing it to be otherwise. The present writer became acquainted with Mr. Gandhi in connection with the complaints of Indians against the South African Ordinances nearly twenty years ago. Throughout his vigorous and noble efforts for his countrymen in those troubles Mr. Gandhi incessantly appeal to the (then) established traditions of British justice in dealing with subject peoples. His action in those far-off days is wholly consistent with his conduct now. The argument he advanced then he still employs. He contended then that the British connection guaranteed the preservation of rights which the South African Government withheld. His complaint now is that those rights are no longer available under our system of Government in India. We may think the complaint unfounded; we have no cause to impugn the good faith of the complainant.

"ENORMOUS FOLLOWING OF MR. GANDHI."

Further, no well-informed person can doubt that this complaint is supported by persons of position not connected with Mr. Gandhi's movement, or, indeed, attached to any political association. It is this circumstance which has strongly affected my own judgment. We may be disposed to discount the influence of Mr. Gandhi's enormous following in all parts of the country, and the methods they adopt, it is true, are not approved outside the wide ranks of the National Congress. But it must be placed on record with sorrow that his complaint against the unreliability of British justice, as exemplified in the conduct of the present Indian Administration, receives endorsement from personages high in the country's regard and service. It is not politic to adduce evidence of this. I can only state as a fact that my conversations with important persons, British and Indian, both in India and at home, confirm the view that confidence in the justice of our rule in India has been gravely and generally undermined. The concern felt by the King-Emperor which the Duke of Connaught communicated, has been reflected in all classes of Indian society.

It is the heart-felt desire of the present writer to avoid matters which may hinder the work of appeasement so vital to India and the Empire just now. But in our effort to understand the Indian point of view, we cannot ignore official records of the events to which that point of view is directed. With all due respect, it is the more necessary in these pages, where the contrary impression has been sought to be revived. I can understand the concern and amazement which the Indian attitude towards British rule, as here reported, is likely to engender. Let us test the character of this disposition by a reference to the official account of facts by which it has been fed.

PUNJAB HORRORS.

The following passage is taken from the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India on the Report of Lord Hunter's Committee (*Command* 705): "The instances cited by the Committee give justifiable ground for the assertion that the administration of martial law in the Punjab was marred by a spirit which prompted—not generally, but, unfortunately, not uncommonly—the enforcements of punishments and orders calculated, if not intended, to humiliate Indians as a race, to cause unwarranted inconvenience amounting on occasions to injustice, and to flout standards of propriety and humanity, which the inhabitants, not only of India in particular, but of the civilised world in general, have a right to demand of those set in authority over them. It is a matter for regret that, notwithstanding the conduct of the majority, there should have been some officers in the Punjab who appear to have overlooked the fact that they were administering martial law, not in order to subdue the population of a hostile country temporarily occupied as an act of war, but in order to deal promptly with those who had disturbed the peace of a population owing allegiance to the King-Emperor, and in the main profoundly loyal to that allegiance" (p. 26).

The concluding words of this official condemnation show how grave is the disservice of those who represent that the facts warrant the contrary view.

A reference from official sources must also be made to the incident which, above all others, has horrified the Indian people, from the highest to the lowest, with a disastrous reaction upon respect for British rule. In the same Command Paper this comment is made on the notorious "Crawling Order": "Had the order been carried out as a punishment upon persons actually guilty of the crime which it was designed to stigmatise, it would have been difficult to defend; inflicted as it was upon persons who had no connection with that crime, with the object of impressing upon the public of Amritsar, through the humiliation of those persons, the enormity of the crime committed by certain individuals of that public, the order offended against every canon of civilised Government" (p. 25).

Such is the kind of *régime* by which the Indian people have been brought to test the character of British rule. We know that these reprehensible misdeeds are repudiated by the Government under the abuse of whose authority they were perpetrated. But the natural effects of such actions upon a deeply sensitive and proud people have been engendered, and the resulting condition of feling is full of peril to the British connection. Unfortunately, a predisposition to this attitude had been set up by other circumstances which continue to aggravate the situation. Only a brief word can be given here to these matters, but they must be taken into account as we endeavour to understand the Indian point of view.

"STUNG TO DESPERATION."

In the first place, Indian pride had been stung to desperation by the repressive legislation resorted to during the war. It is complained that legitimate association in public causes was interfered with in ways which no public-spirited people would tolerate. The tendency of officials to regard as seditious all words and acts of which they disapproved received full rein, and the resort to police repression inflamed public feeling. The result was that the expression of opinion on the acts of the Government was contracted within the narrowest limits at a time when the freedom of the world and its peoples was declared to be the supreme aim.

Further, there was (and is) general complaint that the services of the Indian people during the war have not received that recognition which was understood to be contemplated in the promise of enlarged powers of self-government. It is felt that the fulfilment has fallen seriously short of the undertaking. Into the question of Indian Government, complicated as it is by the rules under the Government of India Act ostensibly directed to its improvement, this is not the occasion to enter. The general complaint as to the inadequacy of the new reforms is well known. But two considerations of importance must be noted in passing. Persons high in official ranks, to my knowledge, are convinced that the supposed safeguards to the new system will bring it in time to a standstill. Again, the people of India in the main will not accept the new statute as defining their proper status in the Empire.

Finally, in this connection, the provisions of the original Turkish Treaty had deeply affronted Moslem religious susceptibilities. Before these words appear a considerable improvement in this direction may be brought about by the revision of that instrument. But, in assessing the causes of Indian unrest, this question is a factor of peculiar importance. For the political alliance between the Hindus and the Moslems was an unexpected portent. It is thought by some that this association was an arrangement which will end with the satisfaction of Moslem demands. In my view, this will not be the case. The hostility aroused by the terms of the draft Turkish Treaty signalised the occasion for the alliance, but it is founded in truth upon the racial consciousness of Hindu and Moslem alike of the humiliation suffered in other respects.

CARDINAL FACT IN INDIAN SITUATION.

We return to the cardinal fact in the Indian situation—the sense of humiliation caused by recent events, linking peoples irrespective of caste or political attachment in a common feeling that Indian self-respect has failed to receive protection, and leading to a widespread opinion that British justice has ceased to be reliable. It is customary, in some quarters of England, to under-estimate the volume of this feeling in India. Reference should be made by inquirers to the records of the public utterances of leaders of opinion outside the Nationalist Congress as to the Punjab trouble, the Turkish Treaty, and the new reforms. While the last are greeted by some as a useful instalment towards the fulfilment of the British Government's promises, the treatment of the other subjects shows an underlying feeling which contributes to the general concern.

Naturally, attention in this country has been directed to the recent Nationalist Congress at Nagpur and the policy of non-co-operation it developed. It is of the highest importance that these proceedings should be appreciated at their true value if we are to understand the Indian point of view. As the present writer attended the Congress, it may be useful to record the conclusions he reached. With all respect, he ventures to suggest that attempt to assess the representative character of this assembly are beside the mark. The fact is, and we shall weigh it according to the judgment we bring to public questions, leaders of Nationalist sentiment in all parts of India attended at Nagpur. Many of them were accompanied by considerable following of elected delegates. High religious dignitaries, representing vast numbers of sectaries, were present to offer their testimony, to the religious sanctions which, in their view, endorsed the Nationalist claims. The practical unanimity of this enormous concourse of leaders and followers cannot be questioned. The impression I formed was that the Nationalist Congress at Nagpur was the exponent of an attitude towards British rule which, in intensity and area can be disregarded only with peril.

WHAT IS "SWARAJ"?

That attitude was expressed in two decisive resolutions which are widely misunderstood in England. The first, claiming "Swaraj" has been accepted by some as indicating a specific intention to work for the breaking of the British connection. It is true that the occasion lent itself to this construction. The claim was made in the course of re-defining the aims of the Congress in a formula from which the old reference to the British connection was deleted. It can be contended (and, indeed, some political partisans who rejoiced at the opportunity have pressed this view) that at last the real designs of the extremists have been revealed in this definite abandonment of any reference to the British connection. The contrary opinion is equally consistent with the wording of the new constitution, and I am satisfied that this is the true state of the case. I understand that the National Congress is now committed to the attainment of "Swaraj" as meaning a condition of political self-government, though approved machinery also controlling the administration. That is to say, the Indian claim is identical with that once made by, and now accorded to, South Africa and the other British Dominions. I also gather that this claim will be supported by Indian leaders outside the Congress ranks. When we take into account of the currents of Nationalist feeling as seen in many parts of the East, and the political demands arising therefrom to which we are becoming accustomed, we cannot be surprised at this instance from an Indian Nationalist movement which for many years has concentrated upon such aims. It is clear that in any reconsideration of the Indian problem the satisfaction of this claim will be a cardinal necessity. Emphasis must be made here that the claim receives general support among the Indian people of all ranks, with varying insistence, it is true, but as the legitimate right of India within the new British Commonwealth.

The second resolution of the Nagpur Congress raises a matter of increasing concern. Pending the satisfaction of this claim and the restoration of just conditions, the policy of non-co-operation has been extended. The Indian Nationalist says: "The self-respect of my race has been humiliated in intolerable ways by officers of the British Government. The protection of the British raj on which we relied as an instrument of justice has failed us. We must now protect ourselves by controlling the Indian Government and its officers. The reform scheme offers no guarantee of this vital service. Since justice is denied us, we will refuse to participate in the present regime. We will return our honours, decline places, refuse to serve on public bodies, retire from courts of justice, withdraw our youth from Government colleges and schools and resort to such other plans as our National Executive shall, from time to time, determine." This is an exact account of his attitude and intentions, as Mr. Gandhi described them to me. They were endorsed in my hearing by all the Nationalist leaders and acclaimed as patriotic purposes by thousands of elected delegates. The policy represents a disposition and intent derived from ineradicable instincts of self-respect as individuals and communities and constitutes a fact of deplorable gravity.

NON-VIOLENT N-C-O.

For, while I can appreciate and sympathise with this attitude to which Lord Chelmsford's Administration has reduced a great people grounded in affection for British Government, the dangers it exposes are portentous. The expectation of a split in the Congress ranks by this extension of the policy of Non-co-operation was not realised. Mr. C. R. Das, the eminent leader of Bengal, who was thought to be hostile, took a foremost part in proposing its adoption. In accordance with this view, Mr. Das has abandoned a legal practice worth many thousands of pounds a year, an example of personal sacrifice which the West has no title to discount enance. But this remarkable action of the Bengal leader shows the enormous area over which this policy may come into operation. Mr. Gandhi throughout his advocacy of this attitude of renunciation, has always enjoined the precepts of non-violence. The indisposition of the West to regard such matters may increase its misunderstanding of the East, but the reality of Mr. Gandhi's influence in his respect is demonstrated by the general absence of disorder. The occurrence of spasmodic and isolated disturbances should evoke thankfulness, but I have no confidence (as I have told Mr. Gandhi) that a policy of Non-Cooperation followed by huge masses of people can be restrained indefinitely from disorder. When one recalls the situation which has given rise to this movement, and the feeling of humiliation that preceded and accompanies it, human nature prompts one to a concern which I fully avow. But it is essential that the real meaning of this movement should be understood here. While its primary aim is political, its spirit is fundamentally spiritual. It springs from dread of dishonour and its recurrence, a feeling which has inspired the noblest efforts in all lands of true patriots "who must be free or die." I cannot believe that such an impulse will fail to find respect and satisfaction within the British realm.

Such is the *impasse* reached in India. On one side, enormous numbers of our fellow-subjects stung to desperation by a sense of humiliation which a great leader has voiced; on the other, a Government setting out upon an anxious stage in constitutional development and troubled by the people's unrest. What is to be done to end this situation? Unless it is dissolved, serious disorder will happen in India and British prestige in the East will further decline.

The Duke of Connaught has called for a truce. That truce must be shown in appropriate acts. Remember, it is the *bona fides* of the British Government which is in issue. The quotations from the Command Paper, given above, establish this contention. Mr. Gandhi has used an expression to official persons and others (including myself) which states exactly his view. He wants, he declares, the British Government to "show a change of heart." The Duke has communicated the King-Emperor's concern "at the terrible chapter of events in the Punjab." If it be true, as I am credibly informed, that a number of officers connected with these incidents are still in the public service, they should be relieved at once of duties they have disgraced. This seems to me to be the least the Government can perform in reparation. Again, bitter complaint is made that the pensions of other officers dismissed for misconduct remain a charge upon the taxes of the people they have wronged. While this exaction continues, it is useless to expect the people who have suffered to overlook their grievance.

THE CALL TO INDIA.

The call to India which the Duke of Connaught made in our behalf "to bury along with the dead past the mistakes and misunderstandings of the past, to forgive where you have to forgive", will come with irresistible appeal to peoples like our fellow-subjects in India, whose affection and loyalty should be, as it is, one of the choicest possessions of the British name. I am certain that this noble call, accompanied by acts which attest its sincerity in the sight of the world, will evoke a heart-deep response from the Indian peoples. But the call, without the appropriate actions, will fall on countless deaf ears. I urge that the British Government, through the new Viceroy, take this essential step to appeasement.

For the historic sovereign plan of negotiation and conference is the only way out of this entanglement. When the humiliation suffered by one party has been righted by the condign punishment of their oppressors, in true comradeship they should turn to counsel with those who have given them justice.

The matters for discussion which remain between the British Government and these aggrieved people should be fully and frankly reviewed in conference. Let the new Viceroy invite the Nationalist leaders to this free interchange of view on all outstanding questions, and the issue cannot be in doubt. For it is incredible that the British genius should fail before such a task. We are called upon to extend in full sincerity to the East that consideration and respect we in the West have required and (if necessary) exacted.

In days past their plaint has been ours. When we suffered from wrongs we honoured our birthright in securing their removal. Tagore has uttered his country's cry in unforgettable words:—

> "Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high;
> Where knowledge is free; . . .
> Where words come out from the depth of truth;
> Where tireless striving stretches its arms towards perfection;—
> Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake."

The cry of India is the sacred call of British freedom. In our response we shall be twice blest.

HOLFORD KNIGHT.

ORIENTAL NAVIGATION CO.

COMPULSORILY WOUND UP.

A telegraphic message received from Calcutta states that the Oriental Navigation Co. has been wound up compulsary by the High Court.

LOCAL MARKET.

Fully Good Broach Apl-May and July Aug. 1921 opened in the Bazar on the 29th April at Rs. 290 and Rs. 314 respectively went up Rs. 314 and Rs. 340 on the 3rd May last and closed at Rs. 309 for Ap.-May and Rs. 325 for July-August 1921 on the 5th May last. We recommend our friends to continue selling on advances as we expect a good reaction after this rapid advance. We also recommend our friends to buy July Oomras at level of Rs. 250. This present advance was due to heavy buying of ready cotton by Japanese exporters. During the week under review the demand for ready cotton by Japanese exporters is getting reduced, so we recommend selling.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady during the week under review with a fairly good demand for nice quality by Japan shippers and local millwalas. About 30,000 bl. are reported to have changed hands during the week.

The 10th Satya Shodhak Samaj Conference will be held on 15th and 16th May, 1921 at Belgaum.

The Joint Committee on the Factories Bill will probably assemble in the last few days of August.

The Dewan of Mysore left Bangalore on the 5th to open the Chityagul Chikal Drug line in the Chitaldrug district, which connects the district with M. and S. M. Railway.

The Hon. Mr. Le Messurier has been appointed Vice-President of the Bihar and Orissa Executive Council.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

May 6.

S S Answald, James, Suez.
S S Bankura, Branham, Busreh.
S S Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.
S S Dunera, Walker, China and Japan.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Mandala, Swanson, Antwerp, etc.
S S Bahadur Nixon, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to land yesterday.

Steamer Jaypore for China and Japan.
Steamer Plassy for China and Japan.
Steamer Warfield for London.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Bassano for Hull.

S S Answald:—The B I S No Coy's steamer Answald, 3455 tons, Captain K D James, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with troops.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura 1905 tons, Captain H A Branham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Coy's steamer Shwedagon 1999 tons, Captain A E Gentle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Dunera:—The B I S N Coy's China and Japan mail steamer Dunera, 3253 tons Captain W Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from China and Japan with mails a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mandala:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Mandala, 5189 tons Captain C J Swanson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bahadur:—The S M Coy's steamer Bahadur, 2936 tons, Captain G P Nixon will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

EXPORT.

May 6.

S S Neldera for London 18 bales woollen carpet Bontar and Co.; 209 cwt dry ginger, V Vishnu and Co.; 15 cwt fish maws G Nathoo and Co.; 105 cwt tortoise shell, G Nathoo and Co.; 75 cwt. gum kuthira, M Y G H Shirazi; 4 bales goatskin, A Aziz Dada; 1 bale goat skin Jivan Govind; 11 cwt. sheep skin Jivan Govind.

S S City of Karachi for Liverpool 17 bales cotton waste, V A Save; 42 bales goat hair H N and Haji Essa; 12 bales wool, H N and Haji Essa; 125 cwt khismiss, C Jivanlal and Co.; 1740 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 29 bales wool J Murry and Co.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe 800 bales cotton R D Tata and Co.; 200 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal; 300 bales cotton Sassoon J David; 313 bales coton C Bomanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton N V Dossa and Co.; 300 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

S S Jaypore for Kobe 200 bales cotton Shamji Hemraj; 400 bales cotton Sassoon J David; 100 vales cotton Killachand Devchand; 100 bales cotton H Surajmal and Co.

S S Plassy for Hongkong 500 bales cotton twist C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe 250 bales cotton Tukoku M Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Yakohama 20 bales cotton Tukoku M K Kaisha; 700 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Yakoachi 1550 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Moji 750 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Kashu Maru for Kobe 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton N Fatehally and Co.; 2000 bales cotton Osaka M Kaisha; 1300 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co.; 100 bales cotton K M Nathoo and Co.; 100 bales cotton Yakohama K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal.

S S Kashu Maru for Osaka 500 bales cotton Yakohama K Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Kashu Maru for Yakoachi 300 bales cotton Yakohama K Kaisha.

S S Kashu Maru for Nagaski 100 bales cotton Yakohama K Kaisha.

S S Malay Maru for Kobe 2541 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 3600 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Malay Marn for Osaka 730 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Jaypore for Kobe 200 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal; 200 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.; 200 bales cotton N V Dossa and Co.; 100 bales cotton C Bomanjee; 500 bales cotton Osaka M Kaisha; 500 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co.

IMPORTS.

May 6.

S S Sunpath from Durban Agents Killick Nixon and Co. 2914 tons coal.

S S Bahadur from Calcutta Agents Turner Morrison and Co., 499 bags sugar, 300 cases gam, 171 coils rope, 1000 drums lubg. oil, 25 cases vermouth, 148 drums paint, 85 cases brandy, 1 box zinc, 55 cases liquor, 278 bales cotton, 26 kegs dry zinc, 401 kegs paint, 669 robbins copra, 2346 bags copra, 151 bags ginger, 101 bdles rampatri, 50 cases terpentine, 129 drums red paint, 84 kegs colour, 83 bags nuxvomica, 225 bales coir yarn, 576 bags supary, 225 bdles supary, 1495 bales bamboo mats, 512 bdles coir yarn, 1117 bags cocoanut, 2434 chests tea, 197 h/o tea, 1522 cases tea, 264 bales gunnies, 4503 nos. bricks.

S S Versova from Basra Agents B I S N Co., 148 cases water bottles zinc, 363 baskets dates, 35 bdles specie, 51 boxes specie, 8 parcels specie.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMABY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Thursday	12th	m1 57	27 0
		2 50a	28 7

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Thursday	12th	m8 2	15 3
		8 58a	15 8

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th May, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a m, 10 a. m., 2 p. m., 4 p.m., and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29,742
Temperature of Air	— degrees	— 85 9
Wet bulb Thermometer	— "	— 78 7
Dew Point	"	— 76 2
Relative humidity of Air		— 0 733
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10)		2-0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees..		92 2
Minimum do do		80 6
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight		WSW W, WNW.
Movement of Wind ..		Miles. 12%

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is made to supply the needs of those who want a really reliable and efficient spinning wheel. Special features are:—

1. It is very convenient both for a beginner and an expert as the spindle can be rotated either at 40 or 70 revolutions for every turn of the hand wheel.

2. By a simple contrivance the driving-thread can be tightened or loosened at will.

3. The iron handle is very rigidly fixed to the ALL-WOOD wheel and turns exceptionally lightly in iron bearings.

4. The SREE CHARAKA is strong, stable and durable and yet the merest touch of the hand will set it going like a free-wheel.

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We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competitive rates. Estimates Free.
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Amber do. do. .. .. „ 15-8
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COMING RAMZAN.

ZAKAT TO BE PAID TO SMYRNA FUND.

Maulvi Abdul Kalain wires us from Calcutta, under date 4th May, as under:—

The holy month of Ramzan will soon cast a shadow over the Muslim world when the Mohamedans, especially the wealthy Mohamedans, generally set apart their quota of *Zakat* and spend it on charitable purposes, in addition to the giving of usual alms. I announce in accordance with the commandments of the Shariat that the best and the foremost purpose to which the Zakat and other charities are to be devoted is the relief of Smyrna sufferers at the present moment, and this is the most meritorious act among the eight purposes for which the *Zakat* is to be devoted according to the Quranic injunctions. I appeal to all Muslims that they should pay their *Zaka* and the Ramzan alms to the Smyrna fund and thereby acquire merit and pleasure of God.

All the Khilafat Committees should announce to the above effect within their jurisdiction and send the amounts collected by them to the Central Khilafat Committee.

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

APPEAL TO GOVT. OF INDIA TO TAKE CHARGE OF REFUGEES.

At an emergency meeting held by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Zionist Association on the 5th instant, with Mr. D. E. Shellim in the chair, the following business was transacted:—

Mr. E. N. David proposed and Mr. J. S. Ezra seconded, and it was unanimously carried, that the President, Mr. D. E. Shellim, shall be empowered to deal in connection with the Jewish refugees in the name of the Association.

Mr. I. M. Shellim proposed, Mr. J. S. Ezra seconded, and it was unanimously carried, that the President, Mr. D. E. Shellim shall have discretionary powers to collect and disburse moneys for the benefit of the Jewish refugees in the name of the Association.

Mr. J. Samuel proposed, Mr. E. N. David seconded, and it was unanimously carried, that an appeal shall be addressed to the Government of India to take charge of the Jewish refugees who are in a most critical condition and starving. Since it has come to the knowledge of the Association that the authorities in Basra and in India are aiding a large number of Armenian and Russian refugees, it is hoped that the Government will render similar assistance to the Jewish refugees, whom the small community of Jews in Bombay do not find themselves in a position to help, in view of their having already contributed for former batches.

An amendment was put forward by Mr. A. J. Elizer and seconded by Mr. R. S. Reuben and supported by Mr. I. M. Shellim, that the appeal to the Government of India should be sent by an urgent wire.

It was unanimously passed.

LABOUR TROUBLE AT SILCHUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SILCHUR, May 3.

Eight hundred labourers employed in the Oil Works at Badarpur struck work demanding fifty per cent increase in their pay.

Liquor and *ganja* shops have been closed in Cachar District consequent on the lesses refusing to pay the deposit fees.

HOTELS CLOSED AS PROTEST.

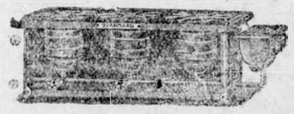
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 3.

The Madras Hotel Keepers have closed their hotels to-day as a protest against the Corporation discontinuing from the 1st instant the free allowance of 8,000 gallons of water to hotels which they were receiving till now and levying tax for every gallons consumed. A meeting of the Madras hotel-keepers will be held this evening presided over by Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar.

The first anniversary of the Rashtriya Hindi Mandir of Jubbulpore will be celebrated on the 10th and 11th May under the presidence of Swami Shradhanand of Hardwar. This unique institution is meant to engage competent scholars for the production of original Literature.

WICKLESS
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES



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MUNITIONS BOARD CASE,

EFFECT OF STIGMA OF ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUUTTA, May 4.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate took up the Munitions Board Case against eight accused today, when the Public Prosecutor asked for adjournment until 30th July. Mr. P. E. Billinghurst, an accused, objecting to the application said that with the stigma of arrest all his business activities had been brought to a standstill. The Burma Government in consequence of the case that was pending against him had cancelled his mining and land leases in Moulmein. Continuing, he said that it was not with the generally accepted idea of British Justice and equity for an accused to remain under the stigma of arrest for eleven months without a trial and without being an opportunity to disapprove the charges that had been brought against him. The case was adjourned till 30th July.

FAMINE AT JAMBUSAR.

CROPS' REPORTS INACCURATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, May 4.

Both Vaghara and Jambusar are in horrible plight owing to famine. It is reported that the reports of the crops submitted for the whole of the Broach District are totally inaccurate.

FRONTIER TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 4.

News from frontier indicates that a gang of about five hundred kashrotis, Suleman Khel wazirs and kakars whose operations under the leadership of Sherjan briefly reported have decided that discretion is better part of calour have made their way over the border in a direction to northwest of the scene of their unsuccessful attack on Mekhar. It was at one time thought possible that the gang would make for Sherani district but evidently strong dispositions making for their reception added to their set-back at Mekhar have induced them to abandon Zhob area for the present in all events.

"ILLEGAL AND UNJUST" WATERTAX

MADRAS HOTEL-KEEPERS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 3.

At a meeting of the Madras Hotel-keepers' Association this evening resolutions were passed protesting against the action of the Madras Corporation in cutting off free allowance of water to their premises and charging them for the consumption of water which it is the duty of the corporation to supply, and considering the notice issued by the Standing Committee of the Corporation both legal and unjust, and urging its cancellation, viewing the present method of assessmant of the profession tax and licenses imposed upon them by the Corporation unjustifiable, and calculated to injure the business essential to the community.

N.-W. FRONTIER SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, May 4.

Raiding and attacks on picquets are reported in the neighbourhood of Bannu. On the 30th April, Mobile patrolss encountered the enemy south of Mrzail and a running fight ensued, inflicting casualties on raiders. Another attack on picquets near Bannu on the 1st May resulted in one killed and three wounded, all belonging to 4th Rajputs.

TILAK SWARAJVA FUND.

A BENEFIT PERFORMENCE.

Shri Laxmikant Natak Samaj will stage one of their best Dramas "Bir Kunal" on Monday next (May 9) for the benefit of the Tilak Swarajya fund. Many prominent persons have agreed to give their patronage to the function. Tickets can be reserved at the Union Society hall, near Mandvi Masjid Bridge and at Messrs. Govindji Vassanji, Confectioners, Grant Road. Charges are Rs. 7, 5, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.

ALL ACCUSED ENLARGED ON BALL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, May 3.

A repirt from Giridih states that all persons arrested in connection with the recent riots have been enlarged on a bail of Rs. 300 each yesterday.

ADOPTION OF SWADESHI AND CHARKHAS

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS AT PORBANDAR

(From a Correspondent.)

POREBANDAR, May 5.

Messrs. Manilal Kothari and Hakmichand Jasani are here for last 3 days and are enrolling Congress members collecting for the Tilak fund. They organised and addressed two mass meetings in Manekchok on "Swadeshi and Indian States" and "full responsible Government" Resolutions passed by the Kathiawar Political Conference and the Congress about Responsible Government States were fully explained and the people asked to attain the goal by legitimate and peaceful means. Many persons adopted Swadeshi and spinning wheels.

Three men who are deported by state are likely to be allowed to return shortly.

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AHMEDABAD CONGRESS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED

SWADESHI EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN DEC.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

A meeting of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday Mr. Vallavbhai Patel presiding, when the rules for election of delegates to the Congress were adopted. The Committee further resolved to authorise the Executive Committee to frame the rules Election to the All-India Congress Committee. The Committee allotted the Rajapipla state to the Broach district.

The first meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress was then held under Mahatma Gandhi's presidentship. Messrs. Mavalankar and Yajnik were appointed acting Secretaries. The Election of the Chairman was postponed for one month and the Executive Committee appointed of a five members, including Messrs. Gandhiji, Abbas Tyabaji, Vallavbhai Patel and Kalidas Jhaveri.

The Reception Committee resolved to hold a *Swadeshi* exhibition during the Congress Session and requested the Executive Committee to prepare and submit the plans.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE.

ENTHUSIASM OVER MR. GANDHI'S VISIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BASSIN, May 4.

The announcement of Mr. Gandhi' forthcoming visit for the opening of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference has created the greatest enthusiasm in the Taluka, and preparations are being made on a large scale. A deputation will meet him at Virar and will accompany him to Bassein. An address of welcome on behalf of the citizens will be presented to him by Mr. Balakrishna Wamanji. Gawhankar leader of the Taluka. This will be followed by a mass meeting in the conference pandal and a ladies' meeting at Ananda Buvan Theatre. More visitors and delegates have arrived.

NIJAFIN BOMBING STORY

A RELIGIOUS HEAD'S ASSURENCE OF ITS UNTRUTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, May 4.

The "Daily Express" quotes a letter received from Sayed Moulvi Haji Hahomed Asgar, the religious head of the Shias of the whole of North-West India which in *inter alia* states:—"I have made personal enquiry from two very reliable pilgrims, who were at Karabala and Nijafin at the time of the alleged incident, and they have satisfactorily proved that there is no foundation in that allegation. "I also hold a letter says Syed "from 3 Sayed Hashimshah, the Mutawali of Karbala and Nijaf which denies that any act such as is being alleged by hostile newspapers has even been committed."

GUJRAT PARISHAD.

TO MEET ON 31ST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, May 4.

The Joint Secretary informs that the Rajkiya Parished will be held in the mornings and evenings in Broach (approximately) on 31st May and 1st June.

At meeting of the Calcutta Corporation commissioners decided that application be made to Government for sanction to the raising of loans aggregating to Rs. 15,71,900 at six and a half per cent for seventeen years for the repayment of the two previous loans amounting to thirty lakks, balance being paid from accumulating in the sinking fund.

H. E. H. the Nizam has ordered suspension of land revenue for a year in the districts of Aurangabad and Bir which are most affected by famine. The Nizam has also approved of the action in raising the daily wages.

"The Pioneer" understands that the appointment of a second assistant solicitor to the Government of India will shortly be made.

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The following are two of the numerous certificates received:—

Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 28-11-20:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urine was examined by a Bombay M. D., the per centage of sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment my urine was examined on 30th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina's Hospital Cathelogical Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nill"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs.

Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Landlord, Worli, Bombay, writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.'s during that period, but could not get entire cure. In September last I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 35 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar NIL and Specific Gravity, 1013. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 10 a.m. & 5 to 7 p.m.
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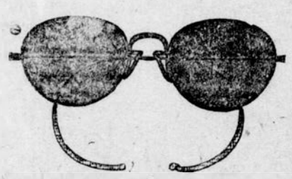

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THE TURKISH TREATY.

A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.

SYED HASAN IMAM'S LETTER TO "THE TIMES"

The "Islamic News" publishes the following letter addressed by Mr. Hasan Imam to the "Times," but not published in that paper:—

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—In your leader headed "The Wrong Spirit" in Monday's issue of the "Times" you do grave injustice to the great cause which the Government of India have sent me here to represent.

You state that in my speech last Saturday I said that the Prime Minister, speaking on January 5, 1918, in the House of Commons, gave certain pledges in regard to Turkey. I made no such assertion. I have known all along that the statement in question was made to the Third Union Congress.

You contend that the reference to Thrace, Constantinople and the home-land of the Turkish race constitute general terms on which Turkey could then have had peace," and did not constitute a pledge solemnly given to India during a crisis in the war. You fail to produce any authority for your assertion.

You will no doubt allow that the man who uttered these words knew what he was talking about. Mr. Lloyd George himself stated on February 26, 1920, in the House of Commons, that it was not an offer to the Turks, but that the declaration was deliberately made "with the consent of all sorts in the community," including the Labour Party. Mr. Asquith and Lord Robert Cecil, that it "was a perfectly deliberate pledge" given at the time when there "was a good deal of disquiet as to our aims," in order partly to "assure our own (British) people as to what we (the British) were fighting for" and partly because "the Mahomedan population of India was disturbed and they wanted a reassurance." Mr. Lloyd George also stated that the British were "making a special effort in India to secure recruits."

That "assurance" proved effective. As he himself said on February 26 last year "recruiting went up considerably from" the moment the statement was made. He added that the Muslims of India without whose aid the British "should not have conquered Turkey at all" accepted the statement as "a solemn pledge" and urged Parliament not to break faith with them (the Muslims) in the hour of victory.

You say in your leader that the Muslims had already been fighting for years before this pledge was given. Do you mean to imply that no other pledge has been given? You have only to turn up the statements made by responsible spokesmen for this country since the outbreak of war, to realise that there is no ground for such an implication. What Mr. Lloyd George said early in 1918 really consolidated the promises made by Mr. Asquith and others before him, and in his connection I specifically invite your attention to the word "reassurance" which he employed.

Now that the consolidated pledge given in order to accentuate Indian effort in the war has proved effective, Indians demand that it be fulfilled. They demand its fulfilment as convictors. My speech, to which you advert, was not minatory but monitory.

Yours, etc.,
SYED HASAN IMAM.

5,700 MILES BY TELEPHONE.

A NEW TALKING RECORD.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired in mail week:—

"It is admitted here that tremendous possibilities were opened up yesterday when President Harding, at Washington, chatted with President Menocal of Cuba by direct telephone. I have talked to-day with Mr. Thayer, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which established the new circuit, and also with his assistant who helped with the arrangements. Both were very enthusiastic about the success achieved. After the two Presidents had talked between Washington and Cuba by means of the land wires and the submarine telephone cable, a distance of 1,500 miles, direct communication was established between the island of Catalina, in the Pacific, thirty miles from San Francisco, by wireless telephony and Washington by means of the wires across the United States, and between Key West, Florida, and Havana, Cuba, by submarine telephone cable, a total distance of 5,700 miles, which is a new record for the transmission of the human voice by a circuit of land wire and submarine cable and wireless telephone, all perfectly co-ordinated, so that there was no break whatever between the questions from Cuba, in the Atlantic, and the replies from Catalina, in the Pacific.

Mr. Thayer illustrates the importance of yesterday's experiments by saying that with a similar power of transmission on your side of the Atlantic, Mr. Lloyd George, from Downing Street, could talk quite comfortably with the Earl of Reading in Bombay, and, with the danger of "listening in" eliminated; or, again, the British Foreign Minister in London could talk quite satisfactorily with Berlin, Moscow, or Pekin. If such means of prompt private conversation had existed in 1914, says Mr. Thayer, who can say that a costly war might not have been averted? It is not likely that the long telephone circuit co-ordinating the land wires, the submarine telephone cable, and the wireless telephone will be available for general use for a long time."

The C. P. Hindi Sahitya Samuelan holds its sitting on the 12th instant. Pandit Lochan Prashad Pande has been elected President. Leaders, such as Swami Shradhanand ji Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. C. R. Das and others are expected to be present. Mahatma Gandhi is also expected to be here during this National Week.

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(Signed).....M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Medical Officer of Health.

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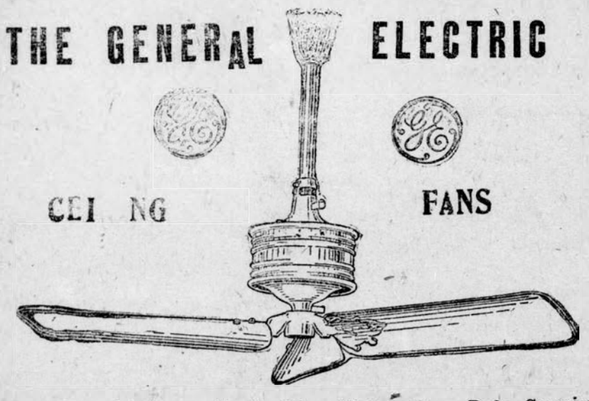

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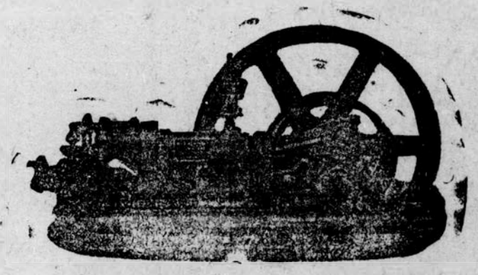

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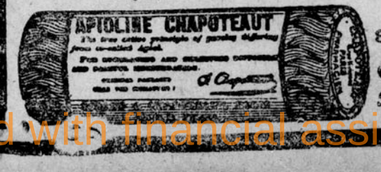

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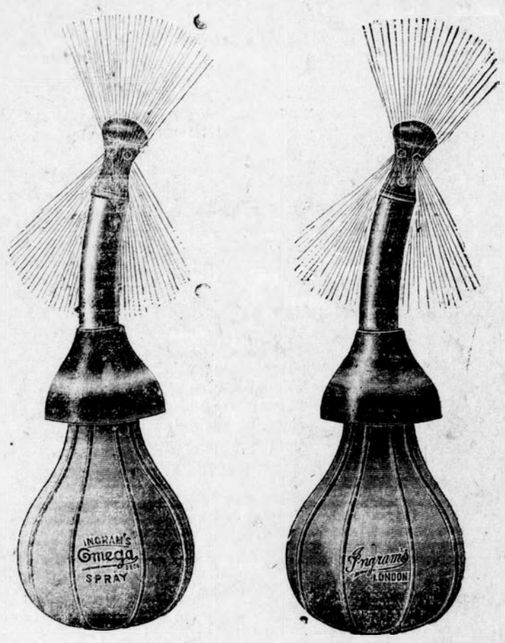

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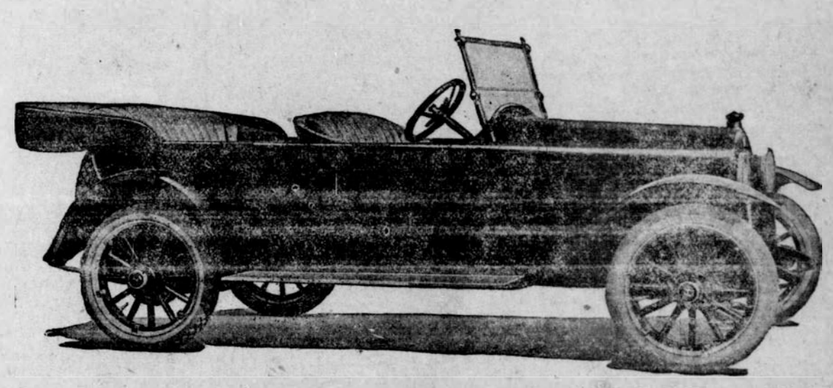

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